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VOL. VIII NO. 146 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Sails about.	Steamers.	Tons.
[illegible] June	Kleist	Troops only
[illegible] June	Novara*	6450
[illegible] June	Morvada	8193
[illegible] June	Dela	8089
30th June	Nyanza (A)	6695 extra sailing
3rd July	Naldera	16250
[illegible] July	Nellore (A)	6853
17th July	Karmala (A)	8983

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
B. I. Company's Fares.
(A) Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer	
20th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Sails about	Steamers	—
11th June	Bandra	Karachi & P. Gulf to [illegible]
14th June	Linga	Karachi direct to [illegible]
17th "	Karoa	Bas. & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tonnage	Arrival	Departure
Sumida Maru	C. Hideshima	4172	4th June	20th June
Kasagawa Maru	K. Toki	5838	18th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4852	2nd July	13th July
Taina Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	10th July	21st July

For freight and passage apply to
S. SAGAMI,
Manager.

Sudee Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	6th June	20th June
[illegible] Maru	K. Tsuji	26th "	[illegible]
[illegible] Maru	R. Yano	30th June	10th July

For Freight and Passage, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.

Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355: Telephone No. 2150.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

High Class Cleaners & Launderers,

HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY: 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

18TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 530.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.

VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
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ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur, and Rampur.
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Managing Agents,
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000/

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND.	£ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
[illegible]
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen [illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen [illegible]
RESERVE FUND	Yen [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA.
Manager
60, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000.
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and farshorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 388.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,248
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,790	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,[illegible]	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gajan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
BULCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
CALLED UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000
PAID UP ON 19-5-20 ...	59,00,042 8

HEAD OFFICE.
2, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCH.
Zaveri Bazar, 299, Shaikh Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at [illegible] per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest allowed 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of the Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:— PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings.
216, Hornby Road.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tainan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
O. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
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or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
79, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
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Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
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Secretaries and Managers.

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Chief Agents: D. [illegible] Co. [illegible]

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S. Mahadeo & Son
Fort, BOMBAY

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PILLARS
VASES

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C. BHOGILAL & Co
opp. Town Hall, El. Circle, Fort BOMBAY

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for Lightness and Durability



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Agents:—
CLUBWALLA & CO.

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

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Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

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Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

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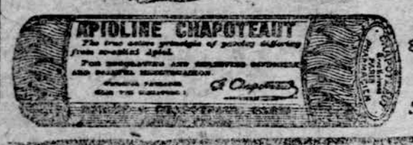
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TO THE NATIONS

By PAUL RICHARD

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

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The Falsity of Yesterday
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The Dawn
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The Charter of the Nations
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"Peace" had come to imply a state of things which permitted the big nations to treat the little nations as they pleased.

The longer the war goes on, the more the reasons for waging the war increase, some being less and less desirous of losing what they have gained, the others more and more desirous of regaining what they have lost.

Even while wishing for peace, selfishness makes war inevitable.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES

3rd Sunday after Trinity, 20th June 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Woodward in E. Flat, Hymns 238, 169, 325, 189 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Canticles Anthtm, Chants, Hymns 19, 161, 223. Collections for Organ Fund Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5.45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion: 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9.30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays).

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi and Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses: 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 5-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5 a.m., 6.30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Pali Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12.15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

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St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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Sandhurst Road, West.

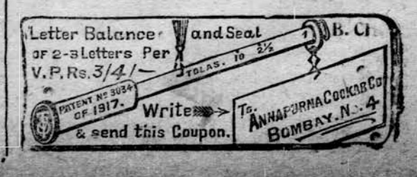
Vilcassim Bros"

JEWELLERS & GEM MERCHANTS.

The only house in Bombay for fashionable and genuine Jewellery, undertake orders for platinum work of any design.

A Trial order will convince you

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDING
BOMBAY.



TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEMICAL CLEANERS & DYER.

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, costumes, coats sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

ARMITAGE & CO.,
Highclass Tailors and Dressmakers,
Above Taraporewala, Bookseller,
Medows Street, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day. for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments proceeding for Government Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce Courses. Prof. DAVAR can be interviewed during business hours. 80, Esplanade Road. 1453

C. C. EDUCATION "Z" Poona city prepare students by post for Book-keeping, Higher Accountancy apply for prospectus. 1742

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE now re-opened students enrolled daily for Corporation of Accountants London Chamber of Commerce Examinations. Moderate fees payable by instalments. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteway. 1717

LOST.

LOST on 12th June, 1920—1-One Stamped Receipt Book, 2-Two Petty Cash Books. Finder please communicate with The INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 17-19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 1774

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTOR and GARRY COVERS Khaki and waterproof and Peons' complete dress suppliers. Apply to SHIVLAL KHIMJI and Co., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building Bombay, 2 1488

WANTED YOU TO OBTAIN VENUS LIFE OF MARRIAGE POLICY which is a source of satisfaction to old and crippled. Provide you cash just on Marriages. Makes a provision for your dependants. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. Very attractive schemes. A BOON to middle class people. Send for admission forms and Rules to-day. Address THE PRESIDENT VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One LADY DOCTOR qualified and experienced for Bantva Zenana Hospital. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1577

WANTED—A Gujarati Hindu, competent in English correspondence and typewriting, able man need apply to Box No. 739, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1786

WANTED—TRAVELLING and STATIONARY AGENTS. Security required. Apply (enclosing one anna stamp) UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND BUREAU, Delhi. 1702

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERKS. Good hand-writing and reference essential. Apply—THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD., 59, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1719

WANTED—A suitable PARTY or BROKER for Ready Important, French Stock in Bombay, of Perfumery, Medicines, Soaps, Scents, etc., inducive price. Apply sharp Box No. 702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1612

DRAUGHTSMEN—Two experienced wanted for Blantyre, Africa, Salary £12 sterling monthly, free quarters, free medical attendance, free outward and return passages. Three years' agreement. Apply with copies of testimonials to Post Box 79, Bombay.

WANTED.—A competent CLERK, knowledge of ACCOUNTS essential, for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1636

WANTED—Young men of good education and respectable family, with a view to being trained for positions of managers, if efficient, excellent prospects for good men, earning capacity unlimited. Apply in person to SINGER SEWING MACHINE, CO., Hornby Road. 1752

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced and competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in writing with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, Mills Division, The Tata Hydro-Elec. P. S. Co., Ld., Lalwadi P. O. Parel, Bombay. 1773

WANTED—For Sangli and Shahapur High Schools, B. A's. (Honours) and M. A's. strong in Languages and Mathematics. Apply with testimonials, stating terms before the end of this month to A. G. PARANJPE B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Sangli. 1802

WANTED—A B. A. in Economics or a B. Com to work as an ASSISTANT SECRETARY and LIBRARIAN to the Indian Economic Society. Will get facilities for M. A. or higher studies in Economics. Honorarium Rs. 60 per mensem for two years payable in quarterly instalments. Apply to G. S. DEOLE, Hony. Secretary, Indian Economic Society, Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay 4. 1805

WANTED.—An experienced HEAD-MASTER for the Anglo-Kharad High School; pay Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications. Also wanted GRADUATES as ASSISTANT TEACHERS for the same high school. Those with science or mathematics preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms to D. N. DESAI, Chairman, Managing Committee Kharad via Anaiad. 1782

WANTED—SHORT-HAND TYPIST of either sex with previous office experience. Apply Box No. 751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1759

WANTED—A GRADUATE to work as Assistant Librarian. Salary 75-10-125. Apply Box No. 743, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1817

EXPERIENCED CUSTOMS CLERKS WANTED at once, must be experienced. Apply personally BRANCH MANAGER ARMY & NAVY. 1829

WANTED—BILLIARD MARKER. Good salary with board and lodging. Apply SECRETARY, RIPON CLUB, Esplanade Road. 1732

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two smart JUNIOR CLERKS for a leading British Fire Insurance Company. Apply Box No. 719, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1665

WANTED—PRINTING JOB CANVASSERS and also ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS. Good pay with commission. Apply Box No. 706A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1627

WANTED—SALESMEN for Piece Goods and Yarns. Good Salary and Commission only experienced and well influential in the local market need apply to Box No. 732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1749

WANTED—A CLEVER TEACHER for school children. Preference will be given to one knowing Persian. Also Typist with English Correspondence. Apply CASSUMBHOY VISRAM & CO., Jackaria Masjid. 1755

WANTED—For a first class local Mill a competent CARDING MASTER. Only men of thorough experience need apply—salary according to qualifications—to Box No. 729, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1739

WANTED—(1) A GRADUATE, strong in Mathematics, salary Rs. 75—5—100 (2) A trained DRAWING MASTER, salary Rs. 32—2—40 p.m. Approved candidates must join on the 8th July, 1920. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Kotah State. 1827

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—PRIVATE TUITIONS by an experienced Graduate Tutor. Terms moderate Last year's results, excellent. Apply Box No. 706 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1826

WANTED—A middle-aged Parsee gentleman with Cotton Mill experience desires employment in some position of Trust and Responsibility. Out of Bombay preferred. Excellent references. Apply Box No. 736, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1767

WANTED.

WANTED—A new or secondhand OIL ENGINE or a Portable STEAM ENGINE to work 50 B.H.P. in good working condition. Apply immediately to Box No. 728, Advt. Dept., with full particulars and price. 1789

FOR SALE

WANTED TO SELL—BROKER'S CARD in Old Share Bazaar, Bombay. Highest offers invited. Fine opportunity. Apply Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1772

NEW 45 cwt. NAPIER CLASSICS, Immediate Delivery Price Rs. 11,000 only. Apply to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES" Hughes Road, Bombay. 1798

ORDERS invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS", and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". "Book your orders now to ensure early deliveries". Apply BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1797

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—Rebuilt No. Oliver, Rs. 175, Model 9 Rs. 200, L. C. Smith No. 5 Rs. 235, Remington No. 10 brief Rs. 275, Brand New Machines: L. C. Smith No. 8 Rs. 420, Multiplex Hammond Rs. 380, Century Portable Rs. 245, National Portable Rs. 190, Baby Fox Portable Rs. 200, Wellington (like Empire) Rs. 230. Discounts on application. Typerwriter Papers, carbon papers, ribbons and all office supplies. Steel filling vertical cabinets. Enquiries from typewriter dealers invited. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1799

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Self-Starter like New	275
Remington No. 10 Elscap	190
Remington No. 10 Brief Size ...	200
Remington No. 8 Brief Fine ...	100
Empire No. 2, Back spacer like New	165
Oliver No. 9, Elscap Size	200
Oliver No. 5, Elscap Size	165
Home model Blick Guj. and Eng. ...	75
Self-folding 7 lbs. Fox portable with case New	199

We are Sole Agents for the famous light-running Fox Standard and the 7 lb. Fox Portable Typewriters. Write us for a free demonstration at our office.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING & CO.,
36, Churchgate Street., Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

THE Latest Improved, Mittag and Volger, EUREKA RIBBONS, for all makes of Typewriters, absolutely non-type filling, yet possessing the greatest durability and lasting powers. Noted for brilliant, clean sharp writing, permanency and indelibility. EUREKA Carbon Papers recommended exclusively for all legal and Commercial work of the most important nature. CARIBONUM Carbon Papers and all other Typerwriter Accessories stocked. Write for samples and Price List. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories. 259, Hornby Road, Fort.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Albus, Folding, like Corona, with Case...	80
Smith Premier No. 4, 2 Colours ...	80
Yost, No. 10, thoroughly renovated ...	90
Empire No. 1, Visible, Portable ...	100
Remington 7, Rs. 90 2 Cols., L. Case ...	110
Remington No. 8, Policy Size ...	110
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new...	160
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 210 ...	260
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210 ...	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new ...	
Underwood No. 5, latest, used few months.	250
Oliver No. 9, latest, used few months ...	250
Gujerati Remington No. 9, like new ...	210

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One 4 B. H. P. A. C. 400 volts Siemens' Bros motor quite new, with some reduction price. Apply Box No. 740, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 1760

FOR SALE.—8, 10, 12, ft. Lathes, 48" Radial Drilling Machine, 20 H.-P. A. C. Motors Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 1826

FOR SALE—English ROLLED STEEL JOISTS 4" x 3" length varying from 15 ft. to 30 ft. 85 pieces. Total weight about 70 tons. Fresh Consignment just landed. Apply to Box No. 742, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1811

READY Vertical secondhand compound tandem ENGINE, Makers J. Burton H.P. Cylinder 14", L.P. Cylinder 23", stroke 20" rope gearing, suitable for about 50 gins, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 1803

NEW OIL ENGINES By Ruston, Special Crude Oil 50 and 15 B.H.P. and New National 10 B.H.P. Special Crude Oil and New A. C. Siemens Motor 15 B.H.P. for immediate delivery ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., Two Tanks, Bombay. 1751

FOR SALE—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING" "FORD SEDAN" and "OVERLAND" Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN five seater cars, real bargain for the prices offered. Apply to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1796

FOR SALE—Large and commodious PREMISES with workshop attached in the best locality of Madras, No. 196, Mount Road, opposite Government House and next door to Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Ltd., now in the occupation of Moses and Co. Apply MOSES and Co., Madras. 1399

FOR SALE—Following new machineries from stock "one Lancashire Boiler 24' x 6'-6" x 150, two Lancashire Boilers 30' x' x 160 pressure with all Hopkinson's Fittings, 75 Platt Brothers' single roller Gins, Cameron's Boiler feed Donkey Pumps 6" x 3" x 5" and 7" x 44" v 6". For particulars apply to DINSHAW FUDONJI & BROTHERS, 7, 13 Apollo Street, Bombay. 1770

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Well ventilated and furnished BUNGALOW known as Small Rambaug at Deolali. For terms please apply to THE MANAGER, Duncan Road Flour Mill, Bombay. 1804

TO BE LET—A good, specious AIRY BUNGALOW, at Walkeshwar, near Government House, for high class Hindus only. On view but 8 and 11 a.m. Apply SHETH NATHURAM RAMNARAYAM, near Banganga, Walkeshwar. 1725

TO BE GIVEN on long lease at No. 7 Victoria Road, Byculla, large GODOWN with a Spacious Compound measuring about 2,500 yards. Suitable for a workshop or motor garrage. Apply Messrs. KANGA & CO., Aerated Water Facory, No. 7, Victoria Road, Byculla. 1680

TO LET—For the Poona season (June-October, 1920), ASHLEY HOUSE, Bund Gardens Road, containing six large bedrooms drawing and dining rooms, with complet stable accommodation, servants' quarters, etc Well furnished, complete electric installation, with billiard table, suitable for a chummery and wealthy merchants and racing men. Near Railway Station and commanding an excellent view. For rent, etc., apply immediately Box No. 728, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1734

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A TRAINED TEACHER for proposed Bijapur Blind School. Pay Rs. 30 per mensem. Apply with testimonials the undersigned.

J. C. DEQUADROS.
Civil Surgeon & Chairman,
Blind Relief Association, Bijapur.
Bijapur, 12th June, 1920. 1776

G. CLARIDGE & COMPANY, LIMITED

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be OPENED from MONDAY, the 21st instant.

By order of the Board,
W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,
H. H. LAKIN,
Director.
Managing Agents. 1763

PRODUCE.

WANTED by a leading mercantile firm in Calcutta, a pure English or French Gentleman, well acquainted with European and American Markets and thoroughly conversant with export Trade of Produce Lines specially Oilseeds, Wheat, Rice, etc., to assist develop business on a larger scale. Will pay Rs. 1,000 or over. Only those having considerable experience and good foreign connections and possessing intimate knowledge of local places as Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, need apply with copies of testimonials, work done, and references; Excellent references and good home training essential. Please apply sharp to Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1622

SHORTHAND CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

SHORTHAND CLASSES (Pitman's System are now held at Sydenham College.

HOURS:—5-30 p.m. to 6-15 p.m., 6-15 p.m. to 7 p.m. (Every day except Saturday), and at other times still to be arranged.

FEES:—(To be paid in advance).

For classes held twice a week: Rs. 10 per term.

For classes held three times a week: Rs. per term.

ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS:—Matriculation of School Final, or a standard tha may be regarded as equivalent to these.

Admissions are made daily, between 5 and 5-30 p.m., when the instructor can interview applicants.

Speed Classes will be started if a sufficien number of applications is received.

FEES:—Rs. 16 per term.

Written applicaions to be addressed to
The PRINCIPAL. 1383

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

WANTED—An experienced PRACTICAL PIPELAYER Cast Iron and Wrought on pipes.

Preference will be given to one possessing knowledge of English and surveying.

Good prospects for a really capable man. Salary required, apply to A. C. R. E. Station with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.

Peshawar should be able to ride a bicycle and keep one. 1693

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE TRANSFER DEPARTMENT of the above Company will be removed to Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, from SATURDAY, the 19th day of June, 1920.

DHARAMSI MORARJI & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
16th June, 1920. 1761

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 880

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

NEW CLASSES to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will be opened on June 21st 1920.

SUBJECTS:—

(1) Mercantile Law, Lecturer: Mr. J. S. Khergamwala, LL.D. (London), Bar-at-Law.

(2) Accounting and Auditing, Lecturer: Mr. F. R. Merchant, Incorporated Accountant.

FEES:—Rs. 50/ per term.

HOURS:—6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will in future be a basis of the granting of Auditor's Certificate. Holders of these certificates will be recognized by Government as being on the same footing as Chartered or Incorporated Accountants.

The examination course extends over two years. If the Diploma, however, is to be obtained for practising as Joint Stock Companies Auditor, further three years must be put in for the practical work under an Accountant and Auditor recognized by the Accountancy Diploma Board.

Candidates for admission must have passed the Matriculation, the School Final, or an equivalent examination.

Applications should be addressed to
THE PRINCIPAL,
The Sydenham College of Commerce
& Economics, Bombay. 1616

ELECTORAL ROLL, BOMBAY CITY.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

AN ELECTORAL ROLL is being prepared of persons eligible to vote at elections for the Council of State to be formed under the Government of India Act 1919.

The form refered to below contains a full list of qualifications of which the main ones are briefly stated below:—

(1) Assessment to land revenue of not less than Rs. 2,000.
(2) Assessment to income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 30,000.
(3) Past or present membership (non-official) of a legislative body.
(4) Past or present tenure of office of the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.
(5) Past or present membership of the Senate or Fellowship or Honorary Fellowship of any University constituted by law in British India.
(6) Holder of the title of "Shams-ul-Ulama" or "Mahamahopadhyaya."

Those wishing to register their claims as voters are requested to furnish the necessary particulars to the undersigned by FRIDAY, the 25th June 1920 in form to be obtained at this office either personally or through their agent.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Electoral Work (Reforms),
Bombay City.
Electoral Office,
13, Cruickshank Road Fort, Bombay. 1786

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

JAIN SWETAMBER MURTIPUJAK STUDENTS prosecuting their studies in Colleges in need of monetary help should apply to HON. SECRETARIES, JAIN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, Pydhonie, Bombay. 1823

ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet paid in their allotments are requested to pay the same before the 30th June, 1920, the date on which the accounts for the Statutory Report will be closed. Their attention is invited to the provision in the Articles of Association of the Company which render them liable to be charged with interest and their shares liable to forfeiture.

STERN SHIP BROKERS & AGENCY, LD.
Managing Agents,
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ld.
174

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following films produced by Leonce Perret are NOT PATHE PRODUCTIONS

1. The 13th Chair.
2. A, B, C, of Love and
3. The Twin Pawns

Any one using our name or trade mark in connection with these films in any manner whatsoever shall be forthwith prosecuted and held liable for all damages.

PATHE-CINEMA,
(Anciens Etab. Pathe Freres),
By their Constituted Attorney.
1824 A. HAGUE.

NOTICE.

THE following electrical men are wanted at once for a large construction job.

One GENERAL FOREMAN and two FOREMAN, Europeans, experienced in construction and operation of AC and DC electrical work with knowledge of Indian labor and ability to speak the language.

Six FOREMAN, Indians with college education and several years' experience in AC and DC work.

Twelve WIREMAN, experienced in all kinds of AC and DC work and ability to read drawings.

Twelve ELECTRICAL FITTERS.

State in reply age, married or single, experience and education with copies of testimonials, salary expected, and when you could join. Could you come for interview if rail-and fare and expenses are paid

Apply Box No. 744, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1828

E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN the the TRANSFER REGISTER of the Company will be OPENED on TUESDAY, the 22nd June, 1920.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.
1773

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "KANAGAWA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ESUFALLY MAHOMEDALLY has contracted to sell to our client the properties hereunder described, which he has contracted to purchase from KUNDIRAM DAMODAR DHAVLE and KONDAJI PANDURANG KHANDKE. All persons having any claim right title or interest in or to the said properties or either of them or any part thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession; maintenance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 158 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon being one compartment of a Chawl or range of buildings consisting of four compartments situate, lying and being at Nanabhai Bomanji Street, otherwise known as Gunbow Street, within the Fort of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 284, New No. A/5149, Old Survey No. 523 and New Survey No. 8899 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1815 and Street No. 20 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the compartment formerly belonging to Cawasji Cooverji alias Cawasji Byramji Battliwalla but now belonging to the heirs of Dorabji Dosabhai Bhivandiwalla on or towards the West by another compartment lately belonging to Mobed Pallonji Rattonji Dadachanji but now belonging to the Vendor, on or towards the North by a house belonging to the heirs of Sorabji Pallonji Powwalla and on or towards the South by Nanabhai Bomanji Street otherwise known as Gunbow Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Shapurji Seth's Chukla, Gunbow Street, within the Fort in the Island of Bombay and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 158 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of the heirs of Sorabji Cawasji Powwalla, on or towards the East by another property of the Vendor first described, on or towards the South by the said Shapurji Seth's Chukla or Gunbow Street and on or towards the West by the property of Magan Soni and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 284, New No. 5198, and Old Survey No. 523 and New Survey Nos. 8898 to 8901 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1814, Street No. 18, Gunbow Street.

Dated this 15th day of June 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers Attorneys. 1814

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of KHORJI CHAPSI, of Bombay, Hindu Veesa Oswal Jain Bania, formerly doing business in Bombay in Grain at Chinchpokli outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

COOVERBAI, widow of Khorji Chapsi, of Bombay, Veesa Oswal Jain Bania, residing at Chinchpokli, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar,

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 14th day of June, 1920.
Messrs. KHAMBATA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 1830

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE TRANSFER DEPARTMENT of the above Company will be removed to Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, from SATURDAY, the 19th day of June, 1920.

DHARAMSI MORARJI & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
16th June, 1920. 1762

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Mr. GOVINDJI KUBERDAS, carrying on business in piece goods at Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar that he has no connection and nothing to do with another Govindji Kuberdas against whom proceedings were recently going on in the Police Court and who has been committed to take his trial at the forthcoming Sessions of the High Court.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1920.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Govindji Kuberdas. 1815

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ESUFALLY MAHOMEDALLY has contracted to sell to our client the properties hereunder described, which he has contracted to purchase from KUNDIRAM DAMODAR DHAVLE and KONDAJI PANDURANG KHANDKE. All persons having any claim right title or interest in or to the said properties or either of them or any part thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession; maintenance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 158 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon being one compartment of a Chawl or range of buildings consisting of four compartments situate, lying and being at Nanabhai Bomanji Street, otherwise known as Gunbow Street, within the Fort of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 284, New No. A/5149, Old Survey No. 523 and New Survey No. 8899 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1815 and Street No. 20 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the compartment formerly belonging to Cawasji Cooverji alias Cawasji Byramji Battliwalla but now belonging to the heirs of Dorabji Dosabhai Bhivandiwalla on or towards the West by another compartment lately belonging to Mobed Pallonji Rattonji Dadachanji but now belonging to the Vendor, on or towards the North by a house belonging to the heirs of Sorabji Pallonji Powwalla and on or towards the South by Nanabhai Bomanji Street otherwise known as Gunbow Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Shapurji Seth's Chukla, Gunbow Street, within the Fort in the Island of Bombay and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 158 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of the heirs of Sorabji Cawasji Powwalla, on or towards the East by another property of the Vendor first described, on or towards the South by the said Shapurji Seth's Chukla or Gunbow Street and on or towards the West by the property of Magan Soni and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 284, New No. 5198, and Old Survey No. 523 and New Survey Nos. 8898 to 8901 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1814, Street No. 18, Gunbow Street.

Dated this 15th day of June 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers Attorneys. 1812

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, MESSRS. KAVASJI PIROZSHA AND CO., are in no way responsible for or are concerned with the 4 cases advertised for sale by Public Auction as on their account and risk by Thaker Gordhandas Goculdas and that the advertisement under the signature of Messrs. Mehta and Co., appearing in the daily newspapers has been printed maliciously and with a view to lower our clients' reputation.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Kavasji Pirozsha and Co.,

1825

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAM HOOSEIN SALEMAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand into upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes and to the undersigned at their Office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure situate at Mahim Bazar Road, now called Cadell Road, on the East side thereof in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 12,581 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and Registered Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 244, New No. 3918, Old Survey No. 2/218 and New Survey No. 3/1503 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4835, 4836 and 4837 and Street Nos. 164, 165,166 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of D. Pereira, on or towards the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road, and on or towards the North partly by the property of Haji Jakeria Essa and partly by the property of Kashinath Mukund Agree and on or towards the South by a public passage and which premises are now occupied by the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1920.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1816

...LE OF COTTON AND SILK MILLS.

...KNOWN AS RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS, POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff

V/S

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of September 1919, the following immoveable and immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court AT THE PREMISES AT POONA on SUNDAY, the 29TH DAY OF JUNE, 1920, at the hour of HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All those pieces or parcels of land admeasuring about twenty-three acres or thereabouts, situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli and which have been numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17 part, No. 18 part and No. 19 and which lands have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mula, on the South by a Public Road, on the West by fields and on the East also by fields, with all buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY.—All and singular the engines boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the conditions of Sale.

Thirdly.—(a) Piece of land situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona Taluka Haveli admeasuring 1 Acre and 24.28 Gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 17 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the West by land belonging to the Narsingirji Mills and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

(b) Piece of land situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 2.75 Gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 18 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the West by the land above described and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

Both the abovementioned pieces of land are subject to the Lease, dated the 18th April 1915, and made between the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company, Limited, for the term of 25 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 60.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CASSUM MAHOMED MITHA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13, Nana bhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel or leasehold land or ground together with tenement or dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Panswady Street and containing by admeasurement 1,517 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Bai Jainaboo, widow of Abdul Husein Heptulla and partly by the property of Jalbhoy Ardeshir Seth, on or towards the South by the property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, on or towards the East by the property of Bai Ladkabai, widow of Thakerdas Purshottamdas and a passage leading from the Fanaswady Road and on or towards the West by the property of Bai Jainaboo, widow of Abdul Husein Heptulla and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 4736 to 4753 and Street Nos. 3 to 18 according to the Indenture of Lease, dated 13th October 1902, and C Ward Nos. 4748 (1-2-31) 4749 and 4753 (1 2), and Street Nos. 9, 2, 3, 10, 14, 14-a, and 13-a according to Municipal assessment book and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 709, Old Survey No. 332 and New Survey No. 342.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1808

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

98, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 8460.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th day of June, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Rai Bahadur Champalal Ramswarup at his godown in Vardhaman Lane, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Vardhaman Jetsy & Co.

100 bales cotton Bhivani Gin.
97 bales cotton Biaver Gin.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 168 COILS OF ANNEALED MILD STEEL WIRE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Offices concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting party Messrs E. A. Thanavalla and Co., of 24 Bhajipala Lane in gin all T. 10-0.3.17. nett.

Bombay.

168 Coils of Annealed mild steel wire weighTerms.—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 4 days.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th day of June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 76, Caning on Road near the Byculla Club and opposite the "Lal Chimney" very valuable made to order household furniture comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, plain and fancy teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite, rich carpets, rich table ornaments rich cabinets, iron bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hands tables, bedroom chest of drawers, reclining sofas, bentwood chairs, perambulator, Singer's hand sewing machine etc. etc.,

The property of W. C. Shaller Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 82, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BAGS CUMMIN SEEDS.

On MONDAY, the 21st June, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Port Trust Docks Duty Paid-Ware-house No. III W. B. E. by order of Messrs. Poonsee Bensee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tokersy Kanji and Co.,—

505 Bags Cummin seeds bearing marks and Nos. E. V. or nil 1/500 or nil.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Auction sale of 1 big lot of empty Bottles, bales Blankets, 150 bags gum and De Dion Motor Car.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th June at p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near Bhunpura, opp. Ashkasha Darga, by order of the concerned:—

1 Big lot of empty bottles, 2 bales blankets (useful to oil mills).

150 Bags gum.

1 De Dion Motor Car, 2 seated, in good condition.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 320 BAGS SESAMUM.

On MONDAY, the 21st June 1920 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Trilokchand Mamraj at his godown No. 100 —104 Masjid Siding Road, and on account and at the risk of of Shah Manchand Valchand 320 bags sesamum February March Vayda, sent by Ramji Peraj on behalf of Shah Manchand Valchand and Lalji Poonshi and rejected in Survey.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 15000 EMPTY DRUMS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th inst. at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Bhansari Khatau Damji at Kaikhusru Manekji, F. H. Shethna's Vadi at Mazgaon, Wadi Bunder Back Road.

About 6000 empty drums (four gallons capacity) new and second-hand.

About 9000 empty drums (five gallons capacity) new and second-hand.

AUCTION SALE 91 BALES MALKAPUR COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Messrs. Dullerai and Co., and in account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Achaldas of Malkapur.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 20TH JUNE 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS ARTISTIC NEW DESIGNED TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO BY WINKELSONS, SAFE, SLIDING DINING TABLE, ENGLISH WARDROBES, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS AND CHAIRS, SELECTED SEASONWOOD FURNITURE, PATHE PHONOGRAPH VERY RARE CUT GLASS WARE AND RICH PLANTEDWARE, Etc. etc.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 3rd floor No. 2, Kennaway House, opposite the Robert Money School, Procter Road, the very valuable and substantial Teak and Blackwood Household Furniture such as Sliding Dining tables Dining chairs, meatsafes, mirrored sideboards, Dinnerwaggons, Rich Silk tapestry lined Drawing Room complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich artistic mirrored cabinets, English wardrobes, safes rich carved teapoys, Jardineer stands, Cottage Piano by Winkelsons, chesterfield sofas and chairs to match, selected seasonwood Furniture, Pathe Phonograph with 75 selected English Records, Rich Bedroom selected double and single cloth and gown Presses, Dressing chests of drawers, iron bedsteads with mattresses, marbletop wash hand table with crokery, Rich door curtains, specially made to order glass and panal door almirahs, rich panal door hanging cupboards, wooden teapoys, rich carpets, specially selected best framed historical pictures, towel horses, writing tables with drawers, arm easy chairs, hat pegs, bath stands, very rare cut-glassware, crockeryware, and rich platedware etc. etc.

The Property of C. H. Slater Esq., Ag.. District Superintendent G. I. P. Railway.

Catlogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 DIAMOND RING.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for Messrs. Hirachand Khubchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of Ali bin Ebrahim Jayani.

1 Diamond Ring (Diamond wg. about 8½ ratis).

The ring will be on view on the day of Auction.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1920.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours Suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra except white flannels.

"SHRI HARI"

RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.
"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Re. 10. PER DAY.

For weakness and following diseases. Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption. Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Re. 2 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Re. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,
M.B.E.H. (London).
3rd Bhoiwada, Bhooleshwar, Bombay.

TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY

KATOL

STICKS
Destroys Mosquictos Rs 1/2 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Total Rain fall up to 8 a. m. of 18th June.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 11th June. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 01	6 98	2·33	14·48
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 00	7 40	2·43	15·21
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0 02	8 06	2·12	15·63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 04	8 08	2·27	16·99
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.688	Inches
Temperature of Air	84.6	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1	"
Dew Point	77.3	"
Relative humanity of Air	0.789	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	6.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	89.0	"
minimum do.	81.4	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW.	
Movement of Wind	188 Miles	
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches.	
Total fall during month	6.93	"
Do. do. year	8.25	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th	0.05	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time		Depth on Sill.	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time		Depth on Sill.
	June	h.	m.	ft. in.		June	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sat.	19	m	0 45	28 1	19	m	6 46		14 1
		1	29a	30 6		7	90a		16 11
Sun.	20	m	1 35	27 10	20	m	7 35		15 0
		m	2 13	29 10		8	31a		17 0
Mom	21	m	2 56	27 2	21	m	8 24		16 4
		2	56a	28 11			9 26a		17 4
Tues.	22	m	3 23	26 5	22	m	9 14		17 3
		3	42a	27 9			10 25a		17 0
Wed.	23	m	4 25	25 7	23	m	10 9		19 2
		4	34a	25 8			11 27a		17 12
Thur.	24	m	5 30	25 1	24	m	11 23		20 5
		5	32a	25 8					
Fri	25	m	0 45	30 8	25	m	5 57		13 7
							6 50a		17 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard time during the ensuing weeks:—

June	Sunset.	Sunrise.
,, 18 (Friday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
,, 19 (Saturday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
,, 20 (Sunday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
,, 21 (Monday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 18m.
,, 22 (Tuesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
,, 23 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m.
,, 24 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m.

DAILY WEATHE REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th June, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is generally clear The air is drier than usual in the north and in the east. Both day and night temperatures are above normal at Ambala, but below it at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is below normal at Allahabad; night temperature is below the average at Jhansi but is above it at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear in upper Sind and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the west of Rajputana. Day temperature is generally below the average in upper Sind and Rajputana; night temperature is also below normal at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India Wes'. Surat reports 0.42in of rain. The sky is moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Indore and in excess at Deesa and Bhuj. Day temperature is below normal at Bhuj, Deesa and Neemuch but is above it at Indore; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces. Saugor reports 0.88 in of rain. The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal in the northwest and is in defect elsewhere. Temperature is about normal normal at Jubbulpore; both day and night temperatures are below normal at Saugor and generally above it elsewhere.

The Konkan.—There has been general rain in the Konkan, Karwar and Mormugao reporting 0.63in and 0.50. respectively. The porting 0.63in and 0.50in respectively. The sky is moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.76in of rain. The sky is moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar, Sholapur and in Hyderabad. Day temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and at Malegaon and Ahmednagar; night temperature is above normal at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen generally in Malabar and south Konkan and locally in South Gujarat, the South Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in the north of the Central Provinces and in southeast Madras. The largest fall is 3.08in at Calicut. Temperature is below normal in Rajputana, but above it in the greater part of the Central and the adjacent districts to the south. The sea remains rough at Mangalore and on the south Konkan coast.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and in the Konkan and local in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and in Hyderabad. A few falls are possible in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th June, 1920.

The monsoon has extended deeply into the United Provinces and the western Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Upper Burma, the east of the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Bihar, the west of the United Provinces the east Punjab, east Rajputana, the west of the Central Provinces and Mysore.

Chief amounts no talready shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair, Tavoy, Moulmein two inches; Diamond Island, Toungoo one; Akyab one and a half; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar one; Dhubri seven; Cheerapunji ten; Meerut three-quarters; Mukteswar three.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 18th JUNE 1920.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	0	0	—0.07
Jask	103.3	84.6	62	0	0	—0.14
Muskat	105.6	94.0	30	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.1	81.7	59	1.15	..	+0.84
Rawalpindi	106.4	72.0	34	0.29	..	—0.40
Lahore	108.6	83.0	42	0.01	..	—0.49
Amritsar	108.0	83.0	43	0.04	..	—0.71
Ambala	108.1	84.8	51	0	0	—0.97
Delhi	95.1	80.8	56	1.63	..	+0.73
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	100.5	83.5	51	..	0.76	+0.17
Mainpuri	103.3	81.4	42	..	0.19	—0.33
Jhansi	99.0	79.2	57	..	0.30	—0.33
Cawnpore	100.8	82.0	59	..	0	—1.09
Allahabad	94.8	87.7	52	..	0.07	—0.90
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	108.9	89.2	56	..	1.00	+0.94
Karachi	93.0	84.4	84	..	0	—0.17
Ajmer	92.4	77.4	76	0.06	3.52	+2.78
Jaipur	96.8	76.4	66	..	6.21	+5.41
Kotah	101.2	82.6	60	..	0.47	—0.54
Mount Abu	76.0	68.4	91	..	6.97	+5.83
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	93.3	81.0	93	..	..	..
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	..	..	..	9.72	+8.13
Rajkot	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar Para	95.7	81.0	72	..	..	..
Surat	89.2	77.7	85	0.42	9.05	+6.15
Ahmedabad	96.3	79.3	80	..	3.60	+1.54
Cutch	92.3	78.2	80	..	3.59	+2.11
Necmuch	93.9	77.0	73	..	1.32	+0.28
Indore	98.4	75.3	61	..	0.32	—2.58
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	93.5	77.8	48	..	0.18	—2.16
Saugor	87.4	71.6	76	0.88	2.50	+0.82
Hoshangabad	102.1	81.4	71	..	0	—2.17
Khandwa	102.3	79.1	62	..	0.02	—2.40
Akola	103.7	80.7	51	..	0	—2.76
Amraoti	105.0	83.3	50	..	0	—3.56
Nagpur	103.7	83.9	50	..	0	—4.41
Chanda	105.7	87.0	47	..	0.45	—3.24
Raipur	105.2	86.0	46	..	0	—3.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.0	81.4	82	0.05	6.98	—2.41
Ratnagiri	86.3	80.9	76	0.03	12.47	—6.17
Marmugoa	85.2	76.7	85	0.50	18.33	—1.53
Karwar	82.8	77.0	82	0.63	20.12	—4.81
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.6	74.7	60	..	0.24	—2.86
Ahmednagar	95.2	70.4	63	..	1.75	—1.07
Poona	87.0	73.4	73	..	4.21	+1.08
Sholapur	97.8	74.5	57	..	0.48	—2.81
Bijapur	90.0	70.5	84	0.76	3.55	+0.86
Belgaum	80.9	69.7	89	..	4.98	+0.08
Aurangabad	98.1	73.6	61	..	0.13	—3.35
Nizamabad (Indr)	103.4	80.1	53	..	1.80	—1.69
Hyderabad	99.3	75.6	62	0.08	0.08	—2.88
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	79.3	75.3	94	1.54	31.63	+7.12
Calicut	78.0	73.0	98	3.08	27.80	+5.37
Cochin	81.2	73.3	93	1.75	28.42	+10.33
Colombo	84.3	75.6	86	0.67	9.07	+2.89
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	104.6	76.3	97	1.05	1.18	—1.59
Bellary	94.6	77.5	64	..	0.23	—1.09
Cuddapah	103.4	82.3	66	..	2.12	+0.39
Madras	102.2	83.7	55	..	0.06	—1.12
Bangalore	84.2	66.8	85	0.02	1.59	—0.68
Coimbatore	84.7	69.9	91	0.14	0.76	—6.39
Trichinopoly	98.9	73.8	88	0.03	0.41	—0.45
Negapatam	98.7	81.2	71	..	0	—0.67

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th June 1920 was 29.873 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A distressing accident took place at Fathpur Station, on June 16, resulting in the death of driver Lovegrove, East Indian Railway. It appears Lovegrove was the driver of a goods train, and while it was waiting he went to sleep near the rails. Another train, while shunting, went over and killed the deceased, wheels of the wagons going over the jaw and hands. The corpse was brought to Allahabad to-day and buried with military honours.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF LOAN

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

Kashibai daughter of Rangubai vs. Bapu Gangapa Lingappa.
(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Fawcett.)

This was a Civil Extraordinary Application under Section 25 of the Provincial Small Causes Court Act. The First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, held that the suit was in time. Against that decision the present application was preferred.
The facts of the case are fully given in their Lordships judgments:

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed "that this is a revisional application under Section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act. The suit was filed to recover the balance of a loan granted to the defendant by the plaintiff which had been repaid to the extent of Rs. 500 by handing over to the plaintiff a gold kantha while the remaining Rs. 1,000 of the original loan of Rs. 1,500 was secured by the deposit of a Government Promissory Note for Rs. 1,000. That was in June 1914. The suit was filed in 1918 after the plaintiff had sold the promissory note to recover the deficiency. On the face of it the suit would be barred. The learned trial judge came to the conclusion that the suit was in time because the defendant had written on the 4th August, 1914 that she would take back the Government promissory note in 18 months and before that, only if the rates were favourable. That was a letter of a some what peculiar nature and it is difficult to see how it could have affected the rights of the plaintiff to recover the balance of the amount lent. In any event time was running. The period of limitation for a suit for the recovery of a loan is prescribed by Article 57 of the Limitation Act, and a fresh period of limitation could only begin to run if one or other of the provisions of the Limitation Act, for instance if there had been any acknowledgment within 3 years before suit signed by the defendant. But as far as ex 41 was concerned it merely related to the dealings of the pledgee with the pledger and had nothing whatever to do with the period of limitation which at that time had commenced to run. I think, therefore, that the plaintiff allowed time to run out under Article 57 before he filed his suit and there is nothing in the evidence to show that anything was done to start a new period of limitation before the first period had expired. This is not a technicality. This goes to the root of the case, as if the plaintiff filed his suit after the period of limitation had expired and the court had no jurisdiction to hear the suit. Therefore the rule must be made absolute and the decree of the lower court set aside. No order as to costs.

MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

Mr. Justice Fawcett:—I concur. I do not think that ex 41 had the effect of preventing the plaintiff from suing on the loan before the expiry of 18 months mentioned therein and even if it had that effect I fail to see how that could extend the prescribed period of limitation under Article 57. There is no provision that I know of by which this period of 18 months could legitimately be excluded from the prescribed period of limitation.
Mr. S. G. Desai appeared for the applicant
Mr. P. B. Shingne for the opponent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY THE 19TH OF JUNE, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SETALVAD

In the Division Court No. 53.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

LIST B. COUNSEL.

1071-20—Payne & Co., The Mercantile Bank of India v. M Gulamali, Crawford B & Co. For application.

In Re G & Wd's Act VIII of 1890—Payne & Co., In Re Snchakant Chhabildas a minor v. Manubhoy alias Chhabildas Chaturbhuj, Petr, For application.

1806-19—Bhai K & G, H A Mahomed a firm v. H Yawanisto, Payne & Co., 10-1-20.

34-20—Malvi M R & Co., Basker Anantji & ors v. Messrs Gadgil Sawant & Co. a firm Daph F & D, 10.4-20.

S C Ct 1593-2648-19—Dubash & Co., Kanji Jagannath Oza v. Jagjiwan Anandji & anr, Motichand & D, 13-5-20.

1264-20—N C Dalal Tanacha Rajaji v. Ganpatram Karnaji & ors, J O 8-6-20.

1263-20—N C Dalal Oukarsha Himarsha a firm v. Ganpatram Karnaji & ors, J O 8-6-20.

2803-19—Mehta Lalji & Co. Madhavdas Govindji a firm v. Kanji Purshotam a firm, Mulla & M. 14-6-20.

1319-20—G B Pandya Shivji Sunderji v. Dayal Vandranandas & ors, Vallabhdas Davidas, Payne & Co., 17-6-20.

1620-19—Jamshedji R & D, Ishwardas Gorakhram a firm v. Lala Hakimrai & ors, Kharas & Co., J O 1-6-20.

1696-20—Motichand & D, Messrs Hirji Bhajraj Sons a firm v. Perbhoy Adamji Perbhai, Ardeshir H D & Co., 15-6-20.

1265-19—Rustomji & G, Jaffer Haji Vacha Varaya v. Subhau Vasir Mistry, Captain & V, 14-6-20.

O S 386-20—Ardeshir H D & Co., Madhavdas Morarji & anr v. The Advocate-General of Bombay, 13-2-20.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act 1913—Little & Co., In Re India Culture Developement Works Coy., Ltd. v. Shavaksha Cawasji Dinshaw, Petr, Payne & Co., Motichand & Co., Dabtary F & D. Mulji & Thn, Graphic B & C, To settle list of contributories.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1713-19—Mehta D & L, Narandas Dwarkadas a firm v. Chhaganlal Princhad a firm, Jam R & D.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

938-20—Mulla & M, Mathuras Maganlal v. Abdullakhan S Nathu, Little & Co., Part heard.

940-20—Mhlla & M, Mathurdas Maganlal v. Nathubhai Vithaldas, Little & Co.

941-20—Mulla & M, Mathuradas Maganlal v. Vajir Haji Contractor, Little & Co.

811-20—Mer K & Co., Mahomedally K Jethabhai v. Abdulla Noor Mahomed Dossa & anr, Ard H D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

644-19—Edgelow G W & Co., Currimbhoy and Co. a firm v. Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th & Co.

3663-19—Bhaishanker K & G, Kassam Dowji v. Mahomed Hoosein Yoosufalli and anr, Raghuvaya N & Co.

1712-18—Ardeshir H D & Co., Aspandiar Gooderzee Meherban v. Khodabux Gooderzee Mehehban and ors, Mulla & M.

1128-19—Bhai K & G, Sankalchand Maganlal v. Maganlal Dujabhai Desai, Dapatary F & D.

412-18—Malvi M R & Co., Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Radakisson Atmaram a firm, Madhowji K & Ch.

845-18—N C Dalal, Jiwanlal Ujamsey & Co. a firm v. Manishanker Kashiram Dave, Mulla and M.

219-19—Metha D and L, Messrs Hurgowandas Chhaganlal a firm v. Kinariwalla Bros and Co., Purnanand & Cl.

3675-19—Bhai K & G, Kantilal Hiralal a firm v. Virchand Vakatram a firm, Mehta D and L.

3703-19—Bhai K & G, Kanji Pradhan a firm v. Karsondas Pitamberdas a firm, N C Dalal.

279-20—Shroff & Vachha, Shrinath Dwarkanath Vainde v. Ratilal Chaganlal, Forbes & Co.

563-20—Tyabji D & Co., Sukhanand Gurumukhrai & ors v. Master Frimback Appaji Kulkarni, Dubash & Co.

3041-19—Dastur and Co., Popatlal Mulchand & Co. a firm v. Chhabildas Nathubhai a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

128-20—Sham M & H, Hiralal Karsondas v. Framroz Dinshaw Tarapore-walla and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co.

N. B.—JUDGE'S MEETING AT 5 P.M.

THE REAL LIBERALISM,

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH TO GLASGOW STUDENTS.

At a dinner given in mail week to Mr. Asquith in his honour by members of the Glasgow University Liberal Club, Mr. Asquith made a humourous speech.

Rising to reply, Mr. Asquith was received with cheers and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow." He began by thanking the students for the very effective work they did on his behalf during the Paisley election. The results, he added amidst cheers and laughter, were admirable. The students had made a large contribution to a magnificent triumph.

Passing on to discuss "fusion," Mr. Asquith said the Tories had a majority of fifty-seven in the House of Commons. Since the Paisley election Liberals had been invited to give their sanction, not only to a temporary prolongation of the Coalition Government, but to a process which was avowedly designed to bring about, as its ultimate goal, the fusion of the two old political parties, who were to combine against what was represented as the common enemy—namely, the party of Labour. If that policy were accepted, and if it were successful—very big "ifs" these—(laughter)—the result would be a perpetuation of the present Tory majority in the House. Liberals had been asked to commit political suicide and to leave the Tories in undisturbed predominance. That would mean the annihilation of Liberal principles and ideals as a dominant force in the politics of this country.

There was a flash of pride in Mr. Asquith eyes when he asked what was the response of Liberals throughout the country. The suggested movement in the direction of fusion, he added in ringing tones, had been unhesitatingly and decisively repudiated by every representative Liberal organisation throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain. There was no body of organised Liberals in touch with the realities of Liberal life, Liberal sentiments, Liberal aspirations, and Liberal ideas, no organised body of Liberals in England or Scotland, or even in Wales—(laughter and cheers)—which was prepared to have any part or lot in this new reorganisation of our political parties.

Then followed a vigorous defence of the vitality of Liberalism, which Mr. Asquith rounded off with the declaration, "Liberalism is not only as strong, it is stronger to-day than it has ever been in the past." (Cheers.)

IRELAND.

Turning to Ireland, Mr. Asquith declared with considerable feeling that it was impossible to imagine a more grotesque mockery of statesmanship than the manner in which the problem of Ireland was being handled at the present moment. (Cheers.) The terrible conditions prevailing there to-day were the inevitable result of three years of foolish procrastination and provocative action. The present Home Rule Bill, which was a futile, cardboard structure, had engaged only the languid attention of a limited fraction of the House of Commons. It had been denounced not only by Sinn Feiners but by the most extreme loyalists throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. Even Sir Edward Carson, who dominated the situation so far as the Coalition was concerned, had admitted, in a moment of cynical candour, that it would only lead to the separation of Ireland from Great Britain. It was a grotesque and tragic caricature of statesmanship. "Is this," Mr. Asquith said, "the spirit and temper in which grave and far-reaching problems of this character ought to be approached?" Liberal policy would make for content in Ireland, and reconciliation with Great Britain.—The "Westminster Gazette."

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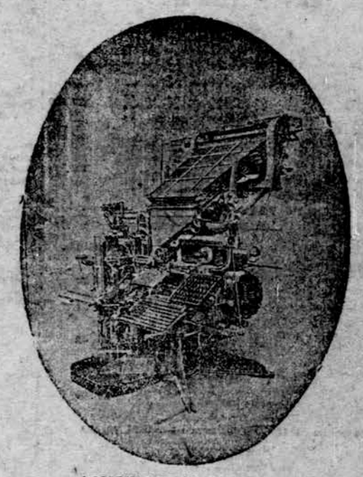
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EPIDEMIC AMONG HAJIS.

CONSIDERABLE ABATEMENT.

Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick writes:—

Some days ago Maulana Shaukat Ali issued a press note that cholera had broken out in Hajies' musafirkhanas and that pilgrims should not come to Bombay so long as the epidemic was prevalent. I, however, take opportunity to announce that the epidemic has considerably abated now and to my regret pilgrims are still in the quarantine. The Hon. Mr. Sharif Dewji has rendered most valuable and selfless services in looking to the comforts of Hajies and has organised a fund for their messing arrangements, etc. Messrs. Ismail Rokaria, Ahmed Abdullah Ismail, Haji Ibrahim and other members of Anjuman Khuddam Unnabi—a body organised to look after pilgrims—and the Byculla Muslim Volunteer Corps with its captain and vice-captains served the Hajies day and night, and Maulvi Ismail Ihazanwi of Amritsar and Zafarullah also gave them every help.

Hazrat Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Musher Hosain Kidwai also paid several visits to the Musafirkhanas. It should also be remembered that Mr. Boyd, Police Commissioner, Bombay, showed unusual sympathy towards the Hajies and arrangements of the Musafirkhana, which used to be placed in the hands of the police, were fully entrusted by him to Muslim volunteers, with whom the Hajies felt most homely even in the quarantine. The Municipal Commissioner, the Deputy Police Commissioner, the protector of pilgrims, and the Municipal Health Officer and his staff also took active part.

A batch of nearly 700 pilgrims was to sail by steamer Shuja, but unfortunately the steamer caught fire, which was instantly put down and the pilgrims were brought out quite safe, though put to great inconvenience. They sailed by another steamer Khusro yesterday. Anjuman Khuddan Unnabi made their messing arrangements.

I inform all those who intend coming to Bombay for proceeding on pilgrimage to come fully prepared with all necessary arrangements, so that they may not be put to trouble. I have learnt from reliable sources that things are extremely dear in Hedjaz. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary for every pilgrim to prepare himself thoroughly to meet heavy expenditure there before undertaking this journey.

MAULANA BARI'S PROGRAMME.

Mulana Abdul Bari wires from Lucknow under date June 17th:—

Some mischief-mongers and enemies of Islam lately conspired to publish a leaflet containing some declarations on behalf of my self and other servants of Islam. These declarations have no concern whatsoever with us and though the whole plot has been descovered yet it is feared that the public may be misled. Therefore, it has been thought proper to declare the following decisions which we have arrived at after consulting Ulamas in the last meeting at Alahabad and these decisions form my present programme:—

(1) The propagation of Swedeshi movement is regarded essential from the religious point of view. Through this movement the opponents of Islam will suffer great economic loss.

(2) To promote non-co-operation under the rections of the Khilafat Committee.

(3) Though Hijrat is not a faizlain, yet it may be adopted as a last resort. Besides these nothing at present must be considered as moved by us.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

DRIVER KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 18.

At about 7-30 p.m., last Sunday evening, Mr. Wilson engineer of the West Gopalichuck Colliery was motoring back from Dhanbaid with his wife and child and a dog. It was raining at the time. He had to cross the railway lines on the way and finding the level crossing gates open, had nearly got through with his car when two pilot engines going from Dhanbaid to Kusundah crashed into the car. One of the engine buffers went through the door of the car, while the other ran through the mudguard and the cow-catcher lifted the car and carried it for about seventy five yards along the line before the engine driver pulled up. The motor car was reduced to matchwood and the native driver killed outright and also the dog. Mr. Wilson has had his back scraped to the bone, Mrs. Wilson received bad cut on her head and sprained her ankles, while their little girl is badly bruised in her arms and her leg jammed between the flange of the buffer and the door of the car. All were badly shaken. Mr. Wilson was thrown out of his seat but clung on to the steering wheel. Mrs. Wilson's head was where her husband had been seated and the little girl was on the back seat unconscious. The machine driver or the chokra had his skull smashed and the dog was cut to pieces.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 16th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" Sales of East Indians		..
" Imports		..
Mid. American Spot		28.40
Egyptian F.G.F. spot		70.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	38.05
	May	35.10
	Oct.	33.28
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	39.93
	Oct.	34.85

OPENING TONE AND PRICE

Liverpool, June 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
June	..
July	24.81
Aug	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	23.42
Nov.	..
Dec.	22.38
Jan.	22.05
Feb.	..
Mar.	21.48
April	..
May	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 16th.

Months.	To-day's price
June.	25.28
July.	24.98
Aug.	24.52
Sept.	24.01
Oct.	23.61
Nov.	23.01
Dec.	22.59
Jan.	22.25
Feb.	21.94
Mar.	21.64
April.	21.41
May.	21.19

Tone:—Steady.

Liverpool, June 17th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	24.38
Oct.	23.14
Jan.	21.84
Mar.	21.28

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jneu. 16th.

M.G. Bengal Goodd	10.50
" " Fully Good	11.25
" " Fine	11.75
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.50
" " Fully Good	17.50
" " Fine	18.10
" Broach Good M.G.	20.10
" " "	20.60
" " "	21.10
" Broach Good	10.32
" " Fully Good	11.07
" " Fine	11.57

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	37.60
" " " Oct.	34.58
" " " Jan.	32.55
Barely Steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	39.25
" " Orleans	40.75
Futures at New Orleans July	37.63
" " Oct.	34.40
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15¼
Demand Bills	394.75
Silver Commercial Bars	80

New York, June 17th.

Futures at New York July	37.45
" " " Oct.	34.54
" " " Jan.	32.57

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 16th.

Rents 3%	58 1/2
Bar Sulver Spot	44 3/4
" 2 months hence	44 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying closed quiet.

Discount. Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Babk Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " " 6 "	7 5/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	104/2
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1/10
Consols 2½%	47 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	51
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	57
Government Securities 3%	49 1/2
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	50.73

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75
Hongkong Bank	£113
National Bank	£50 1/2

WAR LOANS.

London, June 16th.

Founding Loan 4%	£70
Victory Loan 4%	£77
5% New	£85

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 16th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Sanin Fe—62lb Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96

WORLD FAMOUS.

Vitonia

Simple Marvellous for Mental weakness & allied Complaints.

THE REMEDY which should be tried.

Brings conxiction always of every where From all Chemists.

or sole Agent :—

M. MAZAFFER,

Mangaldas Road, Arab Building, BOMBAY, 2.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£39
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£33
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Quoted	£30½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Paid	£35½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-July Sellers	12½
Toria Rapeseed.—May-June Sellers	£38

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£85½
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metals	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	95
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	96/6
Fine White Java, C & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	97

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/ 1
Plantation First Latesz Crepe June Value	2/ 0

Tone:—Steady

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW

London, July 16th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	88
" " Mutton	87
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 18.

Fluctuations have occurred in the Home markets resulting as follows up to the close of 16th inst. In New York the July position is 89 points lower and October 99 points lower. In Liverpool July is 17 points down and January 42 points down. This result is mainly due to weather reports from America, which are now favourable.

Locally the position has been much the same as last week, i.e., any decline has been followed by a more pronounced advance. The highest point touched for Fully Good Broach July August during the week has been Rs. 458½, and the lowest Rs. 437½. Yesterday was a partial holiday the market closing at 3 p.m. at Rs. 458. To-day the market is entirely closed. The near future of the market depends on the weather in India.

Business in Broach has been fairly brisk. Shorts have covered, and there has been some buying by bull speculators. Japanese houses have occasionally sold. Oomras for July are steadier, and Bengals have shown some improvement. In both of these descriptions business has been done for September delivery, the former at Rs. 13 to Rs. 1 above July quotations, and the latter at Rs. 14 to Rs. over July. In Southerns for June and for July August there is also business doing, but the former is about Rs. 24 above the latter.

The ready market has continued quiet for Oomras and Bengals, but nice lots of really good stapled cotton have been in demand at fall prices. Such cotton is scarce.

The storm referred to in our last week's report gave heavy rain in Kathiawar and Guzerat, and also in Rajputana. Some showers are reported in the Punjab. Rain is required in the Central Provinces and Khandeish. Some heavy rain has fallen on the west coast, but the monsoon current appears weak.

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

			Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake	..150°	at Rs.	11	8	0	per case
White Rose	..150°	"	11	0	0	"
Chester	..125°	"	10	12	0	"
Monkey	..125°		9	8	0	"
Monkey Tins	..125°	"	8	2	0	2 tins.
Elephant Tins	..125°	"	7	15	0	2 ..
Elephant Bulk	..125°	"	6	3	8	8 Imp. Gals

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotation Rates

Bombay, June 18th.

Rates per lb.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Davids No. 10	1	0	0
Shapurji No. 10½	0	13	6
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1	2	0
Shapurji No. 6½	2	11	0
Japan No 40/1	2	12	0
Do. No. 42/2	2	11	6
Do. No. 2/40	2	12	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

The Silver Market has been steady with good demand for ready. It was weak at the opening but firmed up and closed steady owing to good off-take which is now about 150 bars a day. The stock here is comparatively small at about 2000 bars.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22-4.

EXCHANGE.

Since our last report exchange has dropped from 2s. to 1/9d. but at the close there was a steadier feeling in the market.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64/8.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market during the week under review was without any incident of interest. There were very few transactions owing to the June Settlement which is a very heavy one. The market was open for three days only and that for one hour a day. The chief fluctuations were in Kohinoors, Nagpurs and Fazuls; Kohinoors oscillating between 3550 and 3660. Nagpurs between 4560 and 4640 and Fazuls between 1645 and 1680 respectively. There is very little to be said about the industrial and sundry section of securities except in case of Bombay Burma which have advanced fifty rupees owing to a sentimental rise on account of lower exchange.

The following were the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Ahd. Advance 2300 xd., By. Cotton 1225, By. Dyeing 3385, Bradbury 725, Century 1080, Cent. India 4590, Colaba Land 2720, Coorla 2650, Crescent 627/8, Currimbhoy 1122/8, David 1330, Fazul 1662/8, Finlay 1090 xd., Ind. Bleaching 227/8, Ind. Malwa 560, Kastoorchand 2200 xd, Kohinoor 3630, Madhavrao Scindia 410, M. Petit 5350, New Great 907/8, Pearls 1220, Phoenix 970, Shapurji 345, Sholapur 14000, Simplex 747/8, Swan 1040 xd, Swadeshi 4550, Alcock 922/8, By. Burma 850, By. Burma N.I. 305 pr, Bt. Burmah Petrol 23/4, By. Tram 1090, By. Steam 455, Bundi Cement 47, Ind. Cement 500 xd. Katni Ord 297/8, Katni Def. 1500, New India Ins. 23 pr, Shivrajpur 35, Tata Ord 167/8, Tata Defd. 970, Tata Hydro 1195, Tata Oil 380, Scindia Steam 6/8 pr, Tata Bank 48.

FINANCE.

There is no change in the condition of the money market which is easy and the short deposit rate is now about 5 per cent. The Bank of Bombay rate is now 6 per cent. and the Bank of Madras rate is 8 per cent; Bank of Bengal rate is 6 per cent. The chief excitement during the week was in the Exchange Market owing to a collapse in the rates from 2s. to 1/9d. and it is reported that business was done even at 1/8d. This state of affairs continued until Wednesday morning when there was a rally in the prices and the market closed distinctly steady at about 1/10 for T.T. ready and forward. There was a very heavy demand for remittance during the early part of the week and in the absence of any export paper, the banks had continually to reduce their B. C. rates until 1/9 was reached. The reason for the sudden decline is found in the various reports published in the papers about the Bullion value of the rupee following a sharp decline in the price of silver in the London market. It must be remembered that the Bullion value of the rupee was always 9½d. for years together when exchange was 1s. 4d. So, we think it is not wise to compare the Bullion value of the rupee in the press from time to time as it only frightens the importers and makes the task of the Finance Minister more difficult in adjusting the present abnormal position of exchange.

The decline in the price of London silver is a heavy one on account of the large sales from the Continent of Europe especially Germany who is selling her stock of Silver from her reserves to buy the food stuffs and raw materials from the outside world. India and China with adverse balance of trade are not good buyers of silver at present but we believe, given a favourable monsoon, India again would be a big buyer for silver in the distant future. The last returns show that the stock of Bar and Sycee silver in Shanghai amounted to 5.78 crores of sycee tales which is about 50 per cent. more than it was before war.

The last Currency return shows 41.67 crores of silver rupees—an increase of about 31 lakhs—and the total gold held in India and in transit was 44.40 crores against the note issue of 166.63 crores, which reveals a strong position of our paper currency. It is gratifying to note that the Government has removed the restrictions against the sending of Bar Silver by rail to up-country, and we suggest that the Government should also remove the restrictions against the export of Bar Silver to foreign countries from India.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 18.

We have to report a steadier market during the week so far as ready sugar is concerned with fair demand and easier exchange and prices for ready sugars have been advanced by two rupees per cent. all round as regards forward positions there was small fluctuations and fair quantity changed hands amongst dealers in White Java July September shipment c85s to 82s per cent. Free Bombay Harbour the prices varied according to Exchange Fluctuations, Karach iand Calcutta markets. Keep steady with little business. Java market is reported quieter with little business doing. American market is reported very quiet and prices have been reduced to 18 dollars with many sellers including Cuba. The Sugar Trust in Java is trying to sell 1921 crop, but so far no business is reported. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 50 to 90s F B. Harbour stocks 50,000 bags.

Brown no stocks:

Soft Rs. 42 to 80s F B Harbour stocks 18,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 48 stocks 50,000 bags.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN IN SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would you please insert the following in your esteemed paper and oblige:—

To an outsider depending for his information on the Newspapers, it would appear that compared to the Deccan, Gujrat is quite len[illegible] in the matter of the coming elections for the reformed Council. But one having opportunity to move in villages of the District, will find (if what is seen in Surat District be held to be typical of Gujrat) that in nearly every big village that he visits the chief topic of discussion among the so-called backward villagers is the coming elections and the candidates.

For the two seats asigned to the Surat District Rural Area three candidates are already out and the triangular contest bids fair to be tough.

One of the candidates Mr. Dolatroy aranjee Desai hails from Kharsad a village of Jalalpore Taluka, an educated gentleman, farmer by profession who besides having scientific knowledge of his profession, has received scientific and practical training in arious other subject. He is the president of the Kharsad Home Rule League, a member of the District Local board and conducts an educational Institution named Abrama—Kharsad High-School on behalf of the Rural Education Society being the chairman of its managing committee. Another candidate is Dahyabhai Kalyanjee Desai, a leading pleader of the Surat Bar, vice-president of the Surat Municipality and president of the Surat Home Rule League, the third candidate is Mr. Durlabhji Ranchhodji Desai, Government pleader of the Bulsar Civil Court and an honorary organiser of the co-operative Credit Societies.

All the above three candidates have commenced work in earnest, each trying to work the electorate in his own favour. A deputation of the Home Rule League is also moving about in the District educating the electorate. It is high time that your esteemed paper should take up the work of guiding the electorate in the right direction.—Yours, etc.

G. B. DESAI.

"REDTOP" ELECTRIC STOVE

SOLE AGENTS —

Cheaps Economical & Safe Cooker.

Rs. 15 Circular sent
Rs. 17 on request

M. H. DINSHAW & Co.

Green Street, Fort Near Bombay Bank BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

June 18

S S City of Exeter—Rae, Karachi.
S S Dilwara—Babb, China.
S S Hatrana Warrington, Antwerp.
S S Tartar Prince—Macdonald, Antwerp.
S S Bamora—Hall, Persian Gulf.
S S Loyalty—Ruthen, Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Rheinfels—Brown, Hull.
S S Barpeta—Slighten, Persian Gulf.
S S Chakdina—Oliver, Persian Gulf.
S S Novgoroc—Ellis, Battavia.

The following vessel began to load yesterday: Steamer Kanagawa Maru for Kobe, etc.

S S Rheinfels:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer Rheinfels, 3529 tons, Captain G Brown will sail to-day from Bombay for London, Hull with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, 1875 tons, Captain S S Slighten, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday 18th June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nurani	Jeddah	19-6	T Marl on & Co.
U/B Olympia	Liverpool	22-6	Graham & Co
D/E B. kura	Karachi	24-6	M M & Co
F [illegible] Maru	Kobe	25-6	O. S. K. Kaisha
H S [illegible] Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
S Kanagawa Maru	Kobe	30-6	N Y Kaisha
Offside			
Syria	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Rheinfels	Hull	N F	Graham & Co
Q Dilwara	Shanghai	N F	M M & Co
D/E Jeddah	Jeddah	N F	T M & Co.
K Oruro	N F	N F	A I C S N & Co
Q Bottenfel	N F	N F	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jeddah	Jeddah	21-6	T M & Co
3 Bamora	Busra	1[illegible]-6	M M & Co
4 Barpeta	Busra	18-6	M M & Co
5 Ozarda	N F	N F	M M & Co.
7 Tenshin Maru	Kobe	18-6	N Y Kaisha
8 Tartar Prince	Antwerp	15-6	T M & Co
9 Morocco	New York	N F	J F & Co
10 Circassia	Liverpool	13-6	W & A G & Co
12 Upada	N F	N F	M M & Co
14 Parpeta	N F	N F	M M & Co
15 Abydos	Basion	N F	I P S N Co
15 Linga	Karachi	18-6	M M & Co
16 Assay	London	15-6	M M & Co
16 Bahrein	P Gulf	14-6	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Clan Robertson	N F	N F	J F & Co
2 Gaaroppa	Antwerp	19-6	M M & Co
3 A T Vasna	N F	N F	M M & Co
3 Northbrook	N F	N F	D B I M & Co
4 Kashmir	Calcutta	18-6	M M & Co
5 Nirvana	Karach	N F	M M & Co
6 Mesopotamia	Calcutta	21-6	J F & Co
8 Halaresa	Antwerp	N F	M M & Co
9 Hongorad	Java	N F	T M & Co
10 Coconada	N F	N F	M M & Co
11 C/Melbourne	Calcutta	25-6	W & A G & Co
12 City of Exeter	Liverpool	17-6	K & Co
3 Karoa	Zanzibar	17-6	M M & Co
13 Ivy	N F		J W T Officer
13 Loyalty	Marseilles	18-6	S S N & Co
14 Novam	London	19-6	M M & Co
15 Chakdina	Busra	19-6	M M & Co
16 J Bad [illegible]	N F	-6	K N & Co
17 H T Palladera	N F	N F	D B I M & Co
18 B P [illegible]	N F	N F	T M & Co
19 [illegible]	N F	N F	T M & Co

IMPORT.

June 18.

S S Chakdina:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chakdina, 1519 tons, Captain A E Oliver, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Navyarod:—The steamer Navyorod, 3906 tons, Captain F Ellis, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Batavia, with ballast.

S S Gairsapa from London. Agents.—M M & Co:—34 bales 5 cases cotton goods, 12 cases woollen goods 14 cases art silk and cotton goods, 20 cases castor oil, 44 cases soap 1000 reels coirdiscs 267 bags 14 casks bolts and nuts 60 casks tallow, 410 bags 12 cases rivets, 12 cases candles, 40 casks tobacco, 280 cases gin, 40 cases whisky, 25 cases whisky and brandy, 54 cases champagne, 125 cases 9811 hds wine, 250 bundles copper sheets, 506 bundles yellow metal, 410 packages brass turnings 13 bundles brass sheets, 40 cases sulpher 180 cases cigarettes, 2773 nongs 20 cases yellow metal ingots, 39 cases fruit salt, 475 bels old news papers, 94 bels 181 cases paper, 3575 casks cement, 17 cases varnish, 50 cases blue, 25 cases 88 casks 210 drums pent 1406 cases provisions and oilman stores, 45271 nongs brass ingots, 380 kegs borax.

OVERCROWDING ON B. B. C. I. RLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a great favour if you kindly publish the following in your widely circulated paper:—

Will any of your readers enlighten me whether Railway companies can issue tickets to other persons when no accommodation is provided for the "Season Ticket" holders.

Now-a-days overcrowding on B. B. & C. I. Railway is so intense that persons of limited means are paying second class fares, and they too at times they have to meet the same fate.

Virar Local leaving Virar at 8-9 a.m. is so very crowded that the passangers have no accommodation left even at Bhayandar.

The above fact was on many times brought to the Railway authorities but not the least ed was paid to it.

Under such circumstances one is at a loss to understand what one should do to attend one's duty in time.—Yours, etc.

A. G. R.

Bhavandar, June 14.

Lowest quotations for
Bi Sulphite of SODA
B. " " SODA
Phosphate of SODA
NIGROSENE XLS
Hematine XLS
Log Wood Ext.

Sulpher. Acid Basic Direct Ciba Alizarine AND OTHER Dyes

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS, & IMPORTERS OF COLOURS AND CHEMICALS

K. H. KABBUR & Co. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Bleaching Dyeing Printing Soap and other Industries FOR Chemicals

other Office at
Manchester, London, Paris, Bareclona, Milan, Alexandria
COLOUR WORKS AT MANCHESTER.
Delhi, Madura, Madras, Calcutta, Cario.

The Warrior



The Warrior must be powerful to WIN.

Time, Experience and the most severe tests have made our WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES win the Public confidence. Above all the Warrior watch is great value for the money you pay for.

It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.

O. B. 518

The Cheapest small size lever wrist watch of reliable quality on the market Rs.—25.

Madorina Watch Co. Ld.
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Ask for our latest Illustrated Catalogue.

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.



WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.

BAR & BILLIARDS.

Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Dennistin Players open at the Excelsior Theatre 9-30 p.m. ("Up in Mabel's Room).
The S S Novara with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.
Cricket: Bombay Gym. vs. Friends Union.

SUNDAY, June 20.

General Meeting of Bombay Gaurakshak Sabha, Mulji Jetha Market, 3-40 p.m.
Cricket: Spencer Cup Team vs. Elphinstone.

MONDAY, June 21.

Urgency meeting of Corporation, at 4 p.m. (B. T.).
The Mail Steamer Kalyan with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m.

THURSDAY, June 24.

Bombay Natural History Society—"At Home" of members and friends at the society's Room at 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.	9-0	21-

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-30

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is changed to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."
*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in May last was 857 males being 666 and 191 females.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon at 5-30 p.m., tomorrow.

MARATHA SOCIAL CLUB.

The first of the series of lectures arranged by this Club will be delivered at the Club's rooms near Portuguese Church Girgaon tomorrow evening at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Y. B. Fadtare on "The duties of our young men."

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

The Band of the Kings Own Scottish Borderers will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstantd to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Study Circle of the Club, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, will open the discussion on the "Provincial Finances" at 8-30 a.m., tomorrow in the hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road. Mr. S. G. Warty, will preside.

PAREL PARLIAMENT.

The Parel Parliament meets in the Library Hall of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) tomorrow, to discuss whether "Girls and boys should receive the same education in the same schools."

UNION SOCIETY

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Union Society at Society's Hall near police station, Kandvi to-morrow at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. M. P. Lohana, will deliver a public lecture on "Independence of Thought" in Gujerati. Dr. Poonsey Hirji Mehihevi will preside.

A LECTURE ON SANITATION.

On Thursday evening, there was a large gathering of School boys and girls in the Prarthma Samaj Hall, Girgaum, when under the auspices of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, a lecture on "Sanitation" and "How to Avoid Diseases" was delivered by Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, with the aid of Magic lantern slides. The lecture which was delivered in Marathi was patiently heard by the children, who seemed to be delighted the pictures.

Mr. Naik of the Ram Mohan Roy's English School explained to them, what was written the pamphlets on "Sanitation" distributed to them.

AGARKAR DAY.

It has been decided to celebrate the Agarkar Day this year on 11th July, Sunday. There will be a cosmopolitan dinner and a public meeting. The minimum fee for the dinner is Rs. 2 per head. Prof. W. B. Patwardhan of Poona has consented to deliver an address on this occasion. In addition to these usual items there will be speeches eligible candidates on (1) Social Reform and Legislation and (2) The Position of Woman, for which prizes of Rs. 30 and 20 in the first case and Rs. 25 and 15 in the second case are offered. The first subject can be taken up by any person not more than 25 years old. The second subject can be taken up by any person not more than 17 years old. The condition about the speeches is that the candidate must study the writings of the late Mr. Agarkar reflecting to these subjects. Further particulars will be supplied on application to the secretaries, Agarkar Day Committee, Servants of India Society's Home Girgaum. For the expenses of the celebration a sum of Rs. 500 is required and it is hoped that the social reformers will contribute to it. The detailed programme and the place of celebration will be announced later on.

"MUNICIPAL CLERICAL MUTUAL BENEFIT INSTITUTE."

There will be a public lecture to-morrow at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Servants of India Society under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi, member of the Municipal Corporation, when Mr. Narayen rao Kulkarny will deliver a lecture on the "Advantages of Mutual Benefit Institute for Municipal Clerks. All municipal employees are requested to attend in time. This will be a final lecture as practical work will be undertaken from the next week.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

"Grandmark," the principal film which is being shown this week at the Excelsior Theatre, is a comedy-drama in five parts which deals with a royal romance and court intrigue, and features those well-known cinema stars, Francis Bushman and Miss Bannerby Bayne. The scene is laid first of all in New York and afterwards in the capital of a State which shall be nameless, and the story shows how a princess of the royal house of Grandmark falls in love with a simple American citizen and how he falls in love with her. Henceforth fate binds the lives of the aristocrat and the democrat very closely together, and we are led to the inevitable ending through many complications in which there is a murder and an arrest and a release and a re-arrest before the right man is brought to book.

This film is being shown before dinner tonight and after dinner to-morrow; during next week at the matinees daily. The usual topical and an amusing comedy entitled "Beating Hearts and Carpets" are also included in the programme.

THE EMPIRE.

The "Sign Invisible," the six-part drama which is this week being shown at the Empire Theatre, is a picture with a punch. It is one of those big, virile photoplays in which the scene is laid in the open spaces of the world, where there is freedom and life and movement, where we get back to primitive nature and feel all the better for the change. It is a story of what happens to an embittered and debased New York doctor who goes to the Canadian North West for a change of scene and forgetfulness. Thrown among people who are utterly devoid of social pretext for either good or evil the desperate man soon finds himself the storm centre of a series of events which make an interesting photoplay.

Another feature at the Empire is "Around the Town, Topical No. 6". All who have seen these "Around the Town" films have been delighted with them. They give to the cinema the same sort of interest that a column of society and personal gossip gives to the newspaper, and all patrons of the Empire are hoping that this will be a permanent feature of the programmes at this popular cinema.

THE EMPRESS.

At the Empress Theatre there are now two serial films running. One of them is nearing its conclusion; the other only just begun. We intend of both of them can be picked up at once.

Of "A Fight for Millions" the 8th and 9th episodes are being shown. In the latest episodes there are many more exciting incidents in which Jean has more miraculous escapes and there are some thrilling moments, most thrilling of all of them, perhaps, being when Jean and her rescuers are being lowered down a cliff several hundred feet in height only to drop into the hands of Lawless and his gang, where we leave them until next week.

"The Scarlet Runner", as we saw last week, concerns chiefly the owner of a motor car with that name who has to earn his living for a year if he is to get his old dad's dibs, and in the new instalment we see a little more of the manner in which our hero is succeeding.

An amusing comic also figures on the programme.

WEST-END CINEMA.

The West-End Cinema are screening this week the screen adaptation of Bayard Veiller's powerful Mystery Drama, "The 12th Chair." It is a well-known play, and has been a great success on the stage, richly endowed with Mystery, Action, Excitement and Suspense. The drama deals with the murder of two men and the aid of spiritualism evoked by Police authorities to unravel the mystery. The play is acted very well by a select cast, aided by Yvonne Delva and Creighton Hale.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

Another big Pathe production is scheduled to be shown at this Popular Picture Palace, entitled "The Virtuous Models." The story is adapted from Pierre Wolf's famous novel "The Gutter" and is laid in Paris amidst the life in Montmatre. Denise Fleury a poor shop girl is dismissed by her employer just after her mother is dying. Driven crazy by her surroundings she visits a Cabaret and there meets a famous sculptor. She is eventually married to him but there is another woman who tries to take her husband away. How the desperate girl with the assistance of a true friend gets back her husband is depicted in a wonderfully well acted drama. Albert Cappellani the famous French Producer directed this film in America and has turned out a picture which is much above the average.

KHILAFAT FUND COLLECTION.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee of India request all National Volunteers to kindly assemble at the Esplanade 'maidan' on Sunday (tomorrow) at 8.30 a.m. (B.T.) when a procession will be arranged for the collection of subscriptions for the Khilafat Fund."

A LOCAL TRAIN ON FIRE.

EXCITEMENT AT BANDRA.

On Thursday on arrival at Bandra of the local train leaving Colaba at 18.47 it was found that the local brake was ablaze with flames. The fire had already been noticed at the Mahim station and by the time the train reached Bandra the strong sea breeze blowing at the Bandra Creek fanned the flames to the extent of endangering the whole train. However, the fire was fortunately extinguished by the Bandra Station Staff before any great damage could be done. The cause of the fire is being enquired into.

FIRE AT MADRAS ARSENAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June, 18.

A fire broke out at the Arsenal at St. Thomas Mount in the early hours of this morning, and almost the entire side of a quadrangular building, utilised for the purpose of storing military supplies and equipment was burnt down. Fire engines soon arrived and they set to work at the two ends of the portion, and succeeded in warding off the fire from the ammunition stores, on one side and saddlery and other expensive military equipment on the other. The loss is estimated at one lakh of rupees. There was no loss of life. The cause of the fire is not known.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

NEW HINDU C. C. BEAT BOMBAY GYM

The two-day fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the New Hindu Cricket Club resulted yesterday in a victory for the latter by the substantial margin of 9 wickets. Overnight the Gymkhana had made 155 to which the visitors had replied with a total of 169 for 7 wickets. Resuming yesterday the visitors added 38 to their overnight total. The Gymkhana, then entering upon their second venture with an adverse balance of 52, were all disposed of for a poor 107. This left the visitors with the task of making 56 to win, which they hit up for the loss of only 1 wicket and thus won the match by 9 wickets. In the second innings, Vithal and Divekar played a fine game, contributing 43 and 21 (not out) respectively.

The rate at which the two sides scored yesterday was somewhat slow considering that the wickets played easy throughout. The Gymkhana especially played an unduly cautious game, taking nearly three hours to make their 107. Robatham, who contributed the highest score to the Gymkhana total, played the best game on his side, making 34 by faultless cricket. He is evidently a good bat, possessing a sound defence and should prove of greater service to his side when he has had more practice. King who made 27, played more attractive cricket than his colleague but his innings was not altogether faultless. Wilson also played well for his 19. The Gymkhana did well up to a certain point in their second innings. They made 80 for only 3 wickets but lost the ext seven wickets for only 27.

Kamat secured the bowling honours of the match by capturing 6 wickets for only 3 runs apiece. Shivram and Baloo also bowled well, claiming 2 wickets each for 23 nd 30 runs respectively. The former hurt is fingers whilst stopping a ball and had to retire. On the Gymkhana side, Murray took the largest number of wickets, 4 for 55, whilst King had a better analysis of 3 for 29. The howlers on the whole did well yesterday as the wicket played very easy and it was very difficult to get work on the ball.

The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

1st Innings.

M. Robottam, l-bw, b Baloot	3
P. King, lbw, b Baloo	21
P. S. Bourne, b Kamat	14
Moore, c Vithal, b Pardeshi	14
J. Murray, lbw, b Baloo	24
T. Pender, lbw, b Kamat	14
D. Wilson, c Jai, b V. P. Date	27
Perlase, lbw, b Kamat	6
Ripley, b Kamat	0
Rayner, run out	16
G. Johnson, (Capt.), not out	0
Extras	16
Total	155

2nd Innings.

M. Robatham, b Shivram	34
P. S. Bourne, b Kamat	6
P. King, c Jai, b Baloo	27
Moore, b Kamat	2
D. Wilson, b Kamat	19
S. Murray, c Vithal, b Shivram	0
Rayner, b Kamat	1
T. Pender, b Kamat	0
Perlase, st. Bhatia, b Baloo	0
Ripley, not out	1
G. Johnson (Capt.)... b Kamat	1
Extras	0
Total	107

NEW HINDU C. C.

1st Innings.

K. Divekar, b Murray	11
Vithal, b Murray	40
V. P. Date, lbw, b Murray	6
P. Jai, b Bourne	19
G. Pardeshi, b King	22
A. Date, b King	34
Shivram, c Bourne, b King	7
M. Kamat, st. b Ripley	17
V. Bhatia, c Bourne, b Ripley	19
Wagle, b Murray	13
P. Baloo (capt.) not out	13
Extras	13
Total	207

2nd Innings.

K. Divekar not out	21
Vithal, b Murray	20
Jai, not out	16
The rest did not bat.	
Extra	1
Total (for 1 wicket)	61

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay Gymkhana—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baloo	18	3	55	3
Shivram	15	3	27	0
Kamat	11	1	31	4
Pardeshi	5	0	18	1

Bombay Gymkhana—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baloo	26	13	30	2
Kamat	17	5	18	6
Shivram	9	0	23	2
Pardeshi	4	1	12	0
Jai	3	1	4	0
Vithal	2	0	10	0

New Hindu C. C.—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ripley	12	2	43	2
Murray	22	3	55	4
Rayner	5	1	14	0
Robatham	9	3	26	0
Bourne	7	0	36	1
King	9	0	20	3

New Hindu C. C.—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ripley	3	0	28	0
Murray	8	5	12	1
King	6	0	24	0

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA C. C. VS. BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS C. C.

The above match was played on Thursday, the 17th instant and resulted in a win for the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana by 200 runs.

THE SCORES.

Bombay Young Cricketers C. C.:—M. B. Rao, ct. R. A. Wagle, b M Chandarana 8; K. V. Kamat, b R. A. Wagle 10; R. G. Wagle, ct. Gandhi, b R A Wagle 4; B M Dalvi, b M Chandarana 2; D L. Pupala, b S R Godambe 26; B G Rane, b M Chandarana 0; Y A. Madan, b M Chandarana 8; S. S Dighe b R A Wagle 1; K N Madan b R A Wagle; D N Devoolkar, not out 17; S Nawak b S R Godambe 10. Total 86.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana:—V V Kantak, ct B Rao, b Y S Dighe 127; M G Shroc, b R Wagle 31; C M Gandhi, c Y S Dighe, b G Rane 41; D A Shete lbw, B M Rao 4; R A Wagle b R G Wagle 22; R M Gandh M B Rao 9; C H Rana not ou t19; S R olambe b M B Rao 1; M H Rana c Kamat M B Rao 17; M D Pai b M B Rao 1; N. J. reg b M. B Rao 0; Extras 14. Total 286.

REFORMS AND ELECTIONS.

WHY NOT AN ECONOMIC PARTY?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Within last three months, I have seen about ten manifestoes and party programmes signed by leaders of different views and ideals. The Indian National Congress is also pressed to give its direction in favour of one party or another.

What I cannot understand is the attitude of certain leaders who exhort the voters to support only those candidates who merely accept their manifestoes *in toto*. At the present stage of the country, I consider this type of guidance fatal to our political growth.

I will take a concrete example. Supposing there is Mr. A who goes up to the top of a house and loudly proclaims his unflinching and unswerving adherence the programme of the National Democratic Party. Mr. A is practically a zero in his capacity for study and less capable of serving his country in the councils, who has yet done little and sacrificed nothing for this land. One Mr. B is also a candidate and supposing this gentleman sincerely believes and states that he is unable to agree to this programme of the National Democratic party because of the permanent settlement planks in the manifesto. It is an honest difference of opinion and ideal. Mr. B is wellknown for his study, knowledge, hardwork and his willingness to do good work in councils. I ask are we to vote for him or Mr. A?

I urge and request all leaders to lead people and guide the voters to support candidates not merely because they support one programme or another, not merely because they follow this leader or that leader. We require men (I do feel "women" also) of all round qualifications of wisdom, knowledge, sincerity, who would give them devotion and energy to serve the country. If the councils are to be stregthened by men of integrity and sincerity, our leaders must sacrifice that ambition or desire to form a majority of their parties in councils.

I also wish to draw attention of our leaders to a very important and necessary subject. I observe in all programmes absence of "economic" ideals and planks for future work and development of our land. I for my part wish for a programme based entirely and completely on economic lines. India can only be self-governing on right lines, wherein mankind can be made happy, by dealing first with its economic problems. We focus our entire attention to bureaucratic actions of individual officials, certain measures, acts, and rules and miss the most important items *which practically break the back-bone of India* by systematical scheming methods of a clique of bankers, financiers, commercial and industrial men. I grieve to see that our Indian Capitalists also are slowly being drawn consciously or unconsciously into these financial juggleries and games which show an apparent prosperity of India, but which truly is an illusion and must lead to ruination of general happiness of the people by high prices, discontent, and by extreme divisions of very rich and very poor.

These problems, must be first attended to, and our every degree of energy must be devoted to struggles for ending this greater commercial bureaucracy.

The official bureaucracy, repressive acts and measures have done no harm to our land. Howsoever cruel my statement may appear, I do feel, without these repressive measures, acts and actions, we would have been still sleeping. Those who have suffered by official acts have not sacrificed in vain, and as far as reforms are concerned, I do give a secondary importants to Arms Act. Press Act, and even Martial Law. see them from quite a different angle. therefore urge that we require men in Councils who will devote their life-energy to struggle on subjects of finance, exchange, fiscal autonomy, currency state-banks, Imperial Tariff problems, continued growing expenditure, food-control, control of prices, taxation and such relative subjects, all problems, educational, our civil rights, matters of internal management in foreign policy, must be discussed and treated in light of economical advantages or disadvantages to our country. Let us suppress our real oppressors viz., the commercial party in England whose pollow guide the Cabinet and the Indian officials, consciously and unconsciously, as tools and instruments of actions.

Unless by deep study of these problems, and by combined forces, we are able to guide the new Councils *towards real economic reforms*, we shall be where we are. We may get some high posts, we may get the Press Act and the Rowlatt Act repealed, we may get more seats for the Indians in Councils, we may get a promise that never again shall the Martial Law be proclaimed in India, we may get free access to arms and ammunition, but we will never attain, by such gains, real freedom, which I translate in no other words but "General happiness for all people, and freedom from struggles for erning bread."

Whilst this result of mass happiness has to be brought about, I must also impress, as an advocate for such candidates of Councils, that some must devote their time to bring about a change in the ideals of Indian capitalists also. They must strongly protest against the practice of giving away valuable concessions to a few only.

The present methods and ways of forming and managing industrial companies will bring unrest and discontent in a much stronger form within few years and every true lover of the country must guard the country by wisdom and sympathy, *by advocating and practising co-operative principles* from now, as otherwise it will be too late.

I am of opinion that important and rich concessions of mines, forests, water-power, electric tramways, transport, wharves, etc., be granted to those only who guarantee to use these concessions on co-operative lines and principles, thinking and acting for the common good of both Capital and Labour.

I am merely giving suggestions, much can be said on each point; who will lead?—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHED N. B. MEHTA.

Bombay, June 18.

THE WORK OF THE CORPORATION.

WANTED MODERN METHODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad you have, in your yesterday's issue referred to the enormous accumulation of business to be disposed of by the Corporation. But I would like to make a few remarks about the methods suggested by you to clear off the past arrears as well as for generally speedying up the agenda. In my humble opinion the unnecessarily lengthy discussions that take place upon a large number of unimportant questions which should be quickly disposed of or should be left to the Standing Committee. But unfortunately, this course does not become acceptable to a large number of members. Even if more executive committees be appointed, as suggested by you, the same accumulation of business will take place if members insist upon discussing at length each item of business without any discrimination. This tendency is perhaps due to the want of confidence which some members feel towards the Executive and the Standing Committee. For this reason the mere appointment of Executive Committees will be no solution to the difficulty. Moreover, you are aware that the Corporation has appointed not less than 34 Committees to report on questions referred to them. The reports of these Committees also meet the same treatment. I think, therefore, that the real remedy lies not in merely appointing Committees, but in giving to these Committees the power of finally deciding certain unimportant questions, without further reference to the Corporation. The Corporation, as a whole, should discuss finally a few important questions involving some new principle, policy or large expenditure. In order that the different groups of members in the Corporation should feel confidence in the decisions of the Committees it is necessary that these Committees should have on them the representatives of the different interests or views in proportion to their strength in the Corporation. This may be secured by adopting the system of voting known as "Proportional Representation" or by a tradition of fairness. After properly representative Committees are secured, the decisions of these Committees must be regarded as final at least in unimportant matters. If the finality of these decisions cannot be secured by rules, they must be secured by the traditions of the House built up by the practice of commonsense and the sense of proportion of the members. But if every decision given by a Committee is again to be fully discussed by the Corporation, I do not think there is any hope of securing the desired object.

Your second suggestion is that the Corporation should hold its meetings for more than two days in a week. I do not think this is a practical suggestion considering that the Corporation consists of, and will always consist of, persons who have not retired from their ordinary work or business and who can wholly devote themselves to the work of the Corporation. If the Corporation is to consist of only those persons who have retired from business or ordinary occupations of life, it will include only those who are very old. I do not think young men with ability and energy will care to enter the Corporation although they may possess the spirit of self-sacrifice in a very large measure, if it becomes necessary for them to retire from their ordinary business. They would naturally like a part of ability, energy as well as of sacrifice to be devoted to the other fields of public service also. Moreover, a man of ordinary economic means will not be able to aspire to seat in the Corporation unless the Corporation begins to pay its members. If, therefore, the Corporation begins to hold its meetings on increased number of days, it will soon begin to consist of very old men as those who belong to very wealthy classes which is not a very desirable contingency. I would therefore suggest that instead of increasing the number of meetings in a week the Corporation should follow the English practice, viz., one full day's meeting in a week. The meeting should begin at about p.m., on some fixed day and should be continued if necessary till a very late hour at night. By this method a meeting of six to eight hours' duration may easily be secured. Of course this will necessitate a break of an hour for dinner which should be provided on the premises at reasonable prices. Moreover, if the practice of long meetings be adopted, every member will not be expected to sit up in the Hall for the whole period of the meeting. He will follow and take part in the discussions of those questions in which he feels interested. When the questions in which he is not interested are discussed he may retire for a while and take his seat again whenever he chooses. I know there will be objections to this practice from some members who do not like to work at night or who are more or less conservative in their habits. But modern times require modern methods. If one day's session of six or eight hours may not be approved of, two sessions, each of three or four hours' duration may be held, although the latter course may prevent many busy men entering the Corporation. I hope this question to which you have very timely drawn the attention of the public will be further discussed and a remedy will soon be found to meet the situation.—Yours, etc.,

N. M. JOSHI.

Bombay, June 17.

AFGHAN CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MUSSOORIE, June, 17.

There will be further meetings of the Afghan Conference next week after the Id holidays. Yesterday evening the Anjuman-Islamia, Mussoorie entertained the Afghan delegates to the Iftari or the breaking of the fast after the Ramzan. The British representatives and other Europeans were also invited.

THE BEGGARS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your righteously indignant note of warning sounded in your yesterday's issue to the public, the Municipality and the Government of Bombay is, in view of the fact that the impending monsoon is certain to multiply several times death by starvation, quite timely. The number of beggars whose home is only footpath can be counted by hundreds. When the monsoon sets in with all its fury, even the footpaths will be closed to them. The accommodation in the home of the Bombay Benevolent Society is very limited and probably by the end of this month even this limited accommodation will have been used up. If some temporary ararngement is not provided for the homeless beggars by the Corporation or by the Government, casualty due to exposure will be very heavy.

The city has provided a pinjrapole for homeless and helpless animals. Will it be too much to ask for a human pinjrapole? Is it not the duty of rich members of the Society to take care of their poor brethren? Has any one ever become a rich man but by the sweat of the poor? Push a man into a well and then tell him that it was his fate that brought him to that plight. Is this logic or reason? There is so much reason in the treatment by the rich of the poor. But, fortunately the rich men of Bombay have something special as different from the rest of the Country. They have always responded to the call of humanity. Therefore there is no cause for despair, if an earnest move is made to establish a human pinjrapole your suggestion to have a conference of representatives of the Government, the public and the Corporation to solve the problem of beggars is admirable, and is sure to succeed in the object.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

June 18.

EXPORT OF WHEAT FROM INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In spite of Government embargo on export of wheat and a fairly good harvest in the country the prices are steadily increasing everywhere. Reported damages to food crops in Europe, America and Australia are the chief cause of this rise. In northern India heavy arrivals are pouring into the markets for sale in these days and nearly all that wheat is being secured by the greedy middlemen for storing purpose in expectation of high prices. These people know that the Government shall have to buy wheat from India in large quantities, the prices will rise beyond all limits and they will reap profits. The Government should discourage this idea by proclaiming with beats of drums that free export of wheat will not be allowed this year as has been done in Argentina by the good Government of that country for the benefit of the people. If timely action is not taken by the Government to check this sort of profiteering wheat in large quantities will be unnecessarily locked up, prices will artificially swell up and a very grave situation will be created. The atrocities committed in the Punjab during the food disturbances in the beginnig of the war, are quite fresh to our memory. Food grains were thoughtlessly taken off from insufficient stocks of the country with the result that the prices ascended beyond the reach of the layman and hence this unfortunate trouble. We hope that the Government will act wisely to deal with the present situation. The wheat crop this year is roughly estimated at ten million tons besides a surplus of about half a million tons of old crop wheat. Now, out of this quantity Government can easily acquire if it will about two million tons for Home and other requirements because India cannot consume the whole of this quantity. But the situation should be wisely handled by the authorities to achieve this and in my humble opinion the Government should act as follows:—

It should at once be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the country that there will be no export of food stuff except on Government account.

2. That no foodstuff should actually be exported from the country unless and until the next winter crop is fully assured and the prices have considerably fallen.

3. When commencing an export on Government account the Government should fix a bases of quantity and price in Karachi, Calcutta, and Bombay, and I have every hope that in presence of the restrictions abovementioned the Government will be able to secure the requisite quantity at the fixed price because the people will have no other alternative to release thir surplus wheat.

This is the only solution and by doing so the Government will achieve its desired end while the prices will remain stationary and at a low level.—Yours, etc.

"BHANDARI."

Official and Personal.

It is understood that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will make only a very short stay of four days in the Mysore State during his visit to India.

The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas C.I.E., is a candidate for the seat in the Bombay Port Trust for the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, vacated by Mr. Manu Subedar, who sailed for England.

Mr. D. S. Bhagath of Ahmedabad, who was studying in the Second L.L.B. Class sailed yesterday by the s.s. Loyalty to England for the study of Economics at Oxford. Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey has undertaken to defray the expenses of his study at Oxford.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, June 19, 1920.

THE VERNACULARS.

It was about twenty years ago that through the efforts of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, the vernaculars were placed on a footing of equality with the classical languages as subjects of study for the M.A. Examination in the University of Bombay. And they had to wait for two decades before they could secure similar recognition at the B.A. examination. It was avowedly as a thin end of the wedge that the vernaculars were introduced into the University curricula and the fight for further recognition was continued by their supporters off and on for twenty years. With his characteristic robust common sense and his keen eye for the practical, Mr. Ranade remained content for the time being with the concession he was able to wring from an unwilling and unsympathetic Senate leaving his successors to follow up this victory he had won. He had to contend with deep-rooted prejudice and determined opposition and this fact accounts for what appears as a curious arrangement that the vernaculars found a place at the highest examination of the University while they were rigorously excluded from the whole of the lower curricula. The importance of encouraging a study of the vernacular languages of the country came to be slowly recognized and they were prescribed as a subject for the Matriculation Examination a few years ago. Here they reached a very interesting stage in the history of their relation with the University. It was thought that for educated Indians, who were expected to be the guides and the educators of "the masses" a knowledge of the vernaculars was an essential equipment and provision was made for their teaching in the high schools. Before that time, students used to take leave of their mother tongue in the middle of their high school course and lost all touch with it till in solitary cases the acquaintance was renewed at the M. A. Examination. The vernaculars were at the bottom for all and at the top of the University ladder for those few who chose to take them. But they were not recognized as fit subjects for any other examination. The Senate at its meeting on Tuesday at last resolved to accord them admission at the B. A. Examination and closed a long chapter in the history of the agitation for their proper recognition by the University.

The strongest argument advanced by those, who while sympathising with and appreciating the motives of the supporters of the vernaculars, were unwilling to concede their claim, was that the vernaculars were not sufficiently developed, that their literature was very poor and that compared with English and the classical languages, their cultural value was extremely small. It was contended that the vernaculars, in these circumstances, were not worthy of being placed side by side with those languages and that if they were so placed, they were bound to lower the value of the University degree and of those who graduated with them as their special subject. Being easy to learn, it was urged, the vernaculars would be preferred by students who always went in for short cuts for the University degree and the classical languages and English would be dislodged from the position which they deservedly occupied in the curricula. More than a year and a half ago, a proposal was placed before the Senate providing for the inclusion of Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu in the group of languages that could be taken up by candidates as optional subjects for the B.A. examination. After some discussion, a committee was appointed to consider the question and its report was favourable to the proposal. The faculty of Arts and the Syndicate approved of the change and the matter came up before the Senate for its final disposal. If the proposal had been passed as it came from the Syndicate, one of the four vernaculars would have taken the place of a classical language with English which was obligatory upon all students selecting the language group as their optional subject for the B.A. examination. This would have dealt a blow to the study of the classical languages and the innovation was, therefore, received with disfavour by a large number of educationists. The Hon. Mr. Pranjpye, therefore, proposed an amendment providing for a vernacular being taken up with English or any one of the classical languages. The amendment was calculated to give considerable freedom of choice to students and rendering possible a variety in the grouping of the languages while maintaining the position of English and the classical languages. A battle royal was fought over the amendment in the Senate and, in the end, it was accepted by a large majority. The arguments urged against the amendment were the old, familiar ones. The admission of the vernaculars to the status of the classical languages, it was maintained, was bad enough and to allow the possibility of English being dislodged was worse. Reason and numbers were, however, on the side of the supporters of Mr. Paranjpye's amendment and they won in the end.

Looking at the matter from a detached point of view, we are inclined to think that the opponents of the vernaculars exaggerated, a great deal, the effects of the proposed change. Their allegation that the proposal was animated by mere sentiment or narrow patriotism was unwarranted and their objection based upon the supposed lack of educative and cultured value in a study of the vernaculars at the University was unsound. The vernaculars have a noble literature and they are fast growing. The spread of education in the country is assisting their development and recognition at the hands of the University will materially foster their progress. English is compulsory for all students preparing for the B.A. examination as it is for the lower examinations for which the study of a classical language is likewise compulsory. Students specialize in a selected subject when preparing for the B.A. examination and it does not stand to reason that those who choose languages should be prevented from taking up a vernacular along with English or a classical language. Even putting it on the lowest ground, to make a concession to the opponents of the vernaculars, we ask: Are our Universities to stand aloof from the current of national thought and sentiment? Are they not to stimulate national thought and sentiment? Are they not to promote the development of national culture and keep themselves in close touch with the intellectual upheaval that is seen in the country? Acquisition of culture is besides not incompatible with the study of the vernaculars and culture is not to be obtained merely from a study of English and of the classical languages. Universities in foreign countries have been fast adapting themselves to changing conditions and needs. They are exercising a potent influence upon the life of the people. The Universities in India ought to be living bodies, centres of knowledge and culture, and must spread enlightenment all round. If they do not perform this legitimate function of theirs, they will be so many oases of learning in the midst of a Sahara of ignorance. Encouragement of the vernaculars is one among the many ways of assisting in the diffusion of enlightenment which is necessary at this time in India when the country is on the eve of the inauguration of political change. The Senate has taken a step in the right direction in according a place to the vernaculars among subjects of study to be taken up by students preparing for the B.A. degree. The University has a number of problems of the most vital importance before it now and the public are entitled to expect that it will face them in the same progressive spirit as it has displayed in giving due recognition to the vernaculars.

SIDETRACKING THE ISSUE

The henchmen of Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the House of Commons have taken up the cry raised by him in his recent letter to "The Times." They have made a last, desperate attempt to discredit the Minority Hunter Report on the plea that one of the signatories had a especial bias against the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Pandit Jagat Narain is accused of having denounced Sir Michael, in a speech delivered in 1917, as the man who imprisoned "thousands of people without trial." In 1918 Pandit Jagat Narain offered to withdraw this speech but "in view of the lapse of time the Provincial Governments concerned thought this unnecessary." Now, as far as Mr. Montagu is concerned, it seems that he has vindicated himself of this dreadful charge by declaring that the question "of this unfortunate speech was brought to the notice of the Indian Government after Pandit Jagat Narain's appointment, by the Government of the Punjab which stated that it did not wish to object to his appointment on that ground." But what of the fatuous question which seeks to show that Pandia Jagat Narain's capacity to weigh and shift the evidence presented before the Hunter Committee is to be measured by his faculty to preserve silence and an open mind concerning the compromising methods of administration employed by Sir Michael long before the criminal episodes of last year? Has any one in England thought of condemning the composition of the Sankey Committee on the plea that Mr. Robert Smillie has been in the habit of calling the mine-owners, bloodsuckers and devils incarnate? Would any one have thought of raising this dust in the Commons if Pandit Jagat Narain had signed with the "unprejudiced" signatories of the Majority Report? On the question of principle there can be no doubt. The Government of India; whose responsibility had to be adjudicated upon, themselves select the personnel of the Hunter Committee; the Army, whose excesses had to be discovered, advances its nominee—nay, the Government of the Punjab, under whose jurisdiction fightful crimes had been perpetrated are consulted with regard to the choice of at least one member. But which of the punctilious wiseacres has decried the composition of the Hunter Committee on the score that the prisoner in the dock can hardly act as a judge on the bench in his own case? Which of them has suggested that the mealy-mouthed condemnations of the Hunter Report must necessarily appear as mere condonations since hardly any but official evidence duly cooked was tendered before the members of the Committee? Not one of the virtuous upholders of justice in the cause of Sir Michael O'Dwyer has called for a just Commission of Enquiry appointed with Royal assent to search the dark corridors of crime that have evaded even the vigilance of the signatories to the Minority Report. Instead of crying in the wilderness (or in the House of Commons) it would be interesting if anyone of the jubilant crowd of Sir Michael's followers were to give us, not his fictitions eight reasons (in this connection we draw the attention of the readers to the crushing exposure by Mr. Andrews of O'Dwyerian untruthfulness) but facts traversing those asserted by the Minority Report; for, Pandit Jagat Narain and the whole Committee may be biassed and prejudiced, but there can be no prejudice in facts. Let there be no mistake about it: the temper of the people of India has been sorely tried. We have no need now for commissions of enquiry which are commissions of condonation. And we know that a betrayal of justice will have consequences which no man can foretell. Therefore we warn our countrymen against sidetrackers who would shunt discussion from the main issue; and we warn the British people that injured India is in no mood to accept fair words, mild despatches and weak reports for the cruelty of deeds which have shocked the moral sense of the whole world.

Notes of the Day.

The Italian Cabinet Crisis.

The Italian Cabinet crisis has really been in existence for a very considerable period owing to the grouping and re-grouping of parties in support of, or in opposition to, the Government. Two other causes have contributed to the unstability of the Cabinet—the growing poverty of the masses and the *pari passu* increase in the strength of the Socialist party. Signor Nitti, who has been Italian Premier since last September, has held to a very shaky post with calculated gallantry. A month ago he had to resign over the crisis created by the postal strike; but he succeeded in returning to power with three ministers recruited from the Catholic or Peoples' Party. However this has proved to be merely a temporary shuffle and the serious situation, in which Italy finds herself, has baffled his attempts to hold on to the insecure boulder of Premiership. On the question of the bread subsidy a storm arose in Ministerial circles, which swept Signor Nitti and his colleagues on to the scrap-heap and, after numerous attempts at compromise, it is now announced that Signor Giolitti, the Catholic leader, who fought many battles during the war on behalf of his party, has succeeded in forming a Cabinet. Among the new Premier's colleagues there are Signor Rossi who has held the post of Minister for the Colonies without a break and Admiral Sechi who was the head of the Navy in the last Cabinet. One fact of supreme importance to note is that in Italian politics there is a clean division between the Socialists on the one side and the Government or bourgeois parties on the other. Apart from the Catholics there are five parties of the Left, namely: Reformists, Radicals, Liberals, Constitutional Democrats and the Combatants. The political fights among these parties are waged over a variety of subjects, ranging from agrarian reforms and the Adriatic question, with its menace to Jugo-Slav friendship, and strikes; bread and the advance of Bolshevism which refuses to countenance Italian irredentism. The disappearance of Signor Nitti is not only a disaster for Italy, but it is a distinct loss to Europe, which is in supreme need of the steadying influence which he brought to bear in the counsels of the Big Three. And the loss will be the greater having regard to the reactionary leanings of his successor.

Ireland—Ulster, and Sinn Fein.

The most unhappy country in North Europe to-day is Ireland. The ordinary machinery of Government there appears to be at a standstill. Except for a portion of the counties included under the general name of Ulster, practically everywhere Sinn Fein has obtained a strong hold on the people. British courts administering British justice are being superseded by Sinn Fein courts administering an unwritten code of law. The whole system of municipal government was assaulted and carried by the followers of De Valera, Eon MacNeill and John Griffiths at the last elections; whereas at the General Election Sinn Fein returned over 70 members to the House of Commons pledged to avoid that august assembly. A National Assembly, which held several public and secret meetings, was formed to carry on the government of the country until it was formally proclaimed. From the nationalism of Parnell to the nationalism of Redmond, from the Fenianism of O'Reilly to the Sinn Fein of De Valera, each episode in Irish history has been as tragic perhaps as any to be found in the history of Poland. Irish Labour has been making common cause with Sinn Fein and has refused to handle munitions meant for Irish troops just as British Labour refused to touch Polish munitions on the "Jolly George."

Special Trade Union Congress.

And while the Government are still debating about the Home Rule Bill for Ireland, a Special Trade Union Congress has been called to discuss this very question of munitions, which may even precipitate a general strike of the workers of Great Britain. The T. U. C. represents over six million organised workers and is undoubtedly the most powerful body of its kind in the world. It has been stated over and over again that the day is fast approaching when power will pass into the hands of Labour. That day is not so distant considering that we are living in times of sudden change and quick disaster. It is encouraging to note for instance that Labour, recognising the short tenure of the Coalition, has allowed a straight fight to take place between a "Coalie" Unionist and an Independent Liberal at Louth, the latter being returned by a large majority. But if we are now beginning to realise the importance of Labour support for India's cause abroad, we must not repeat the disastrous experience of the Congress Deputation in England last year. The Congress is undoubtedly the only representative body, commanding the widest support in India, and yet the Congress demanding to be heard in the name of the people was refused a hearing by the T. U. C. at last year's session, whereas the delegate of a few organised workers of Bombay and Madras was hailed with open arms. Why should not the Congress, now that Peasant delegations have become a special feature of its sessions, take up the cause of Indian workers by organising a separate Labour Bureau? Already there are rumours that organised Labour in the different provinces is preparing to hold an All-India Labour Conference. What is the Congress, which should primarily espouse the cause of the toiling masses of the poorest nation in the world, going to do about it?

European Associations and Hunter Report.

Without exception European Associations have been foaming at the mouth not, be it known, at the crimes committed in the Punjab when innocent men were flogged, when crowds were decimated by rifle, machine-gun and aeroplane; when unmentionable brutalities were practised upon an unoffending people; but at the "foul weapons" used by the Extremists to denounce these atrocities. We agree with conclusion of the monumental production of the Surma Valley Branch that if "the helpless and law-abiding . . . are to be branded as criminals . . . . then it is time that the British in India and at Home gave up their boast of being upholders of justice, peace and moral rights," remembering that the "innocent and law-abiding" were the victims of Martial Law and not its inaugurators. Another of the literary geniuses and cold-blooded humanitarians writing on behalf of a similar Association reflects that the violent death of five Europeans was cold-blooded murder, whereas the butchery of Jallianwalla Bagh was a mere military necessity. There is mention in Froissart of a knight who considered that to kill and murder was a jolly life. Those Europeans who, not content with countenancing the sweating of labour on their plantations, not content with paying starvation wages to men risking their lives in the foul conditions of coal-mines, not content with enormous profits and jolly lives made possible by the exploitation of Indian workers, must needs gloat over vile deeds of military terrorism masking themselves as "Law and Order," are the true knights of Froissart. Sympathy with the humane is not their forte—the crowd psychology of the bar-room of European Associations having a most demoralising effect on their finer feelings, thus disproving LeBon's statement that "even in the case of absolute scoundrels it often happens that the mere fact of their being in a crowd endows them for the moment with very strict principles of morality."

In Pursuit of Oil.

While Mr. Churchill's assurance that no charges in connectiton with General Cowan's "visit" to Mesopotamia are borne by Government funds is welcome, the mystery attaching to the General's enterprise in that land of "oil" remains as unexplained as ever. If he has not gone there in an official capacity, in whose interest has he proceeded there? Mr. Churchill says the General has retired from the office of Quarter-master-General and that he is entitled to take "any lawful course which might seem open to him." But is it desirable that one who had been till now holding so high a post should be permitted so soon after retirement to interest himself, with a view to pecuniary benefit, in an official scheme of such complex politico-economic character as that of exploitation of the oil-fields of Mosul and Mesopotamia? The suspicion cannot be avoided that General Cowan has proceeded to Mesopotamia in the interest of some powerful oil syndicate, with the knowledge and connivance of the Foreign Office, and perhaps, also the War office. In any case, the presence in Mesopotamia of a retired officer of the status and influence of the late Quarter-master-General, in the interest of "oil," is most undesirable at this stage and will undoubtedly constitute a scandal if his stay should be lengthened for any considerable period.

Has Mr. Montagu Yielded?

Mr. Montagu's latest statement on the subject of the Indian Defence Force will raise an apprehension among the Indian public as to whether, yielding to the hue and cry in the non-official European circles in this country, he will back out of the decision, already announced, not to countenance the formation of the Force on the basis of compulsion for Europeans only. Mr. Montagu has more than once declared that the idea of resorting to compulsion in the case of one section of the population only would be not only unconstitutional in peace time, but would also be highly resented by the non-European section of the people, who would take it as an insult to their loyalty. But now Mr. Montagu says that he has authorised the Government of India to frame proposals for a Voluntary Auxiliary Force and he hopes the new force will be equal in strength to the existing force. Evidently the Auxiliary Force he has in view is the European Auxiliary Force. There is not a word in Mr. Montagu's speech about a similar Force composed of Indians. Indian public opinion would highly resent any proposal to postpone the formation of the Indian branch. Both the branches, European and Indian, ought to be organised simultaneously We know that a section of the European population is opposed to the idea of any Indian Force and the disbandment of the 49th. Bengalee Regiment is probably the outcome of this opposition which has been actively at work for some time. But if Mr. Montagu and the Government of India do not desire to perpetrate a glaring injustice to the people of this country and insult their loyalty, they ought to introduce no racial prejudice into the question.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

WHY IS GEN. COWANS IN MESPOT.?

QUESTION OF GENERAL DYER'S DEFENCE.

PANDIT JAGAT NARAYAN ON HUNTER COMMITTEE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 18.

Replying in the House of Commons to Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Churchill stated that he had no official information regarding the object of General Cowans' visit to Mesopotamia. No charges were borne by Government funds.

Lieut.-Col. Malone asked whether the War Office had given permission for General Cowans' departure from England.

Mr. Churchill said that General Cowans had retired from the office of Quarter-master-General, which he had long held with great distinction and was therefore perfectly entitled to take any lawful course which might seem open to him.

NEW RATES OF INVALID PENSIONS

Replying to Mr. Rupert Gwynne, Mr. Montagu stated that he was awaiting th issue of a Royal Warrant governing simila cases of retirement under the British rules before he finally decided on the new rates of invalid pensions for the Indian Army officers. He would consider the suggestion of Mr. Gwynne that twelve years' service in the Indian Army should be reckoned as equivalent to fifteen years in the Britis Army.

SCHEME OF VOLUNTARY AUXILIARY FORCE.

In reply to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that the Indian Government had been authorised to frame proposals for Voluntary Auxiliary Force. He hoped th new force would be equal in strength to th existing force. He was determined to have a satisfactory Indian Defence Force and to try to secure it on the voluntary basis rather than by conscription.

Col. Yate asked:—If the Voluntary Force does not reach the present strength, will Mr. Montagu bring in an Auxiliary Forces Bill?

Mr. Montagu suggested waiting to see what could be done by voluntary means.

REMOVING RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORT OF GOLD.

Replying to Mr. Swan, Mr. Montagu stated that he shared the desire of the Indian Government to see the removal of the restrictions on the import of gold into India as soon as possible.

GENERAL DYER'S DEFENCE.

Brigadier-General Surtess asked that General Dyer's defence be fore the Army Council should be published prior to the Amritsar discussion in the House of Commons.

Sir A. Williamson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, replied that he could not anticipate the course that would be followed.

Replying to a further question by Brigadier-General Surtees, Sir A. Williamson said he did no know whether the War Office had furnished General Dyer with assistance in preparing his defence.

THE TELAFAR INCIDENT.

Mr. Aubrey Herbert asked whether incidents similar to that at Telafar were likely constantly to occur in Mesopotamia until our policy had been decided and stated.

Mr. Churchill thought they were likely occur very frequently in different parts the enormous area we were endeavouring to pacify.

Replying to Mr. Coote, Sir A. William son said that the supply of recruits for th Degular Army was still adequate.

FANDIT JAGAT NARAYAN ON HUNTER COMMITTEE.

Replying to Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Montagu stated that Pandit Jagat Narayan offered in 1918 publicly to withdraw his speech of 1917, in which he accused Sir Michael O'Dwyer of imprisoning thousands of people without trial, but in view of th lapse of time, the Provincial Governments concerned thought this unnecessary. He was appointed to the Hunter Committee by the Indian Government in close consultation with Mr. Montagu and the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces. Every effort was made to get impartial Indian representatives on the Committee and the fact that highly distinguished member of the United Provinces' Legislative Council had made mistake, which he had offered to withdraw did not prove that he was a partial member of the Inquiry. Neither the Indian Government nor Mr. Montagu was aware of this case when Pandit Jagat Narayan was appointed, though it would not have affected Mr. Montagu's judgment in the matter. He did not know whether the Punjab Government was asked for its opinion with regard to the qualifications of Pandit Jagat Narayan to serve on the Committee, but th question of this unfortunate speech was brought to the notice of the Indian Government, after Pandit Jagat Narayan's appointment, by the Government of the Punjab, which stated that it did not wish to object to his appointment on that ground.

A CORRECTION.

VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH NOT DEAD

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 18.

a June 1st, Reuter announced the death of Viscount Sidmouth, but now learns that the report was incorrect. His lordship is in England and quite well.

BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.

"PARTNERS WITH EQUAL STATUS."

LORD MILNER ON NEED OF CLOSER TOUCH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. midnight June 18.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Charnwood drew attention to the necessity for revising machinery to ensure a continuous consultation between the different parts of the Empire, as regards important imperial and international questions.

Lord Milner, replying, emphasised that there was certainly no occasion for any nervousness that the proposals would be made in this country that different governments of the Empire could be brought into new subjection. He said that the time was long past when such an impression could reasonably be entertained by even the most nervous Dominion statesmen or citizens. There was now a common ground, and we gladly accepted the position that there was no kind of authority in practice whatever there might be in theory of constitution, that the Parliament of the peoples of the United Kingdom claimed any longer to exercise over parliaments of the peoples of the Dominions. We frankly accepted them as partner nations with equal status, though by common consent, we might hold the position of leadership as the head of family. It was supremely important for the Empire and the world that self-governing Dominions in the United Kingdom should continue to pursue a common policy in all great questions of International affairs.

SUPREME IMPORTANCE OF UNITY.

It was supremely important Mr. Watt (Australia) had recently said that in the Councils of the world, the Empire could speak with single voice, but if that was to be accomplished under the present constitutional conditions, it would only be because self-governing nations were agreed upon the particular policy. There was no power in the constitution to impose the will of majority upon a dissentient. If they did not agree, common action was impossible. Fortunately, in the great test of experience of recent times, namely, the test of our war policy, we all continuously agreed, both about policy as a whole, and every important chapter. He admitted it would be too sanguine to presume that we could always count upon being equally fortunate. We must recognise that circumstances might arise even in great international crisis, in which the action of the Empire would be paralysed,, or greatly weakened owing to a lack of agreement between all Dominions, and consequently either nothing would be done, on much less effective action would be taken by some portions of the Empire than would be otherwise the case. That would be a disaster, but it was only likely to occur if we lost, during peace-time, the close touch, one with another, which we established during the war.

INDIA'S ABSORPTION OF GOLD

MR. FINDLAY SHIRRAS ON HER THREE GREAT REQUIREMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 18.

Lecturing before the Royal Statistical Society, Mr. Findlay Shirras dealt with the effects of the war on gold and silver. He estimated that India's net absorption of gold in the last quarter of the century had been £214,770,000 sterling and that the stock of gold in India at present was ninety-three million fine ounces, equivalent to over five times the last year's world production. The three greatest requirements of India at present were more and better education, greater banking facilities and adequate and easier transport. While these were insufficiently developed, absorption was bound to continue on a large scale. He urged that the question of keeping a large reserve of silver should be most carefully considered in India.

GENOA LABOUR CONFERENCE.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., June 18.

Genoa.—India's reperesentatives to the International Labour Conference are Mr. L. J. Kershaw and Captain Devynes, Government delegates; Mr. A. Cameron, Shipowners' delegate; and Mr. Ammazarello, Seamen's delegate; having as advisers Mr. J. Mackenzie, Captain C. S. Penny Mr. Bhika Ahmed and Mr. Habibolla Ellamdeer.

INCREASE GRANTED IN RAILWAY MEN'S WAGES.

CABINET'S DECISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 18.

The Cabinet has decided to grant the increase in the railwaymen's wages recommended by the National Wages Board.

PRINCE OF WALES AT SYDNEY.

IMPOSING SCENE IN THE HARBOUR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 18.

Sydney.—The Renown with the Prince of Wales on board arrived off The Heads this morning escorted by Australian destroyers alongside and aeroplanes overhead. There was an imposing scene as she entered the harbour in the sea-lane composed of masses of watercraft of every description. points of vantage were occupied by th crowds cheering and waving flags.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION AT SYDNEY.

PRINCE'S SPEECH AT THE BANQUET.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 18.

Sydney.—The city has been preparing for weeks to outdo the reception which Melbourne accorded the Prince of Wales and scenes of warm-hearted welcome were witnessed to-day. All the distinguished personages including the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, the State Premier, the Judges, Admirals, Generals and Senators greeted the Royal guest.

The Prince inspected the Digger guards of honour and proceeded through four miles of decorated streets thronged with cheering crowds. The Prince halted to greet the company of incapacitated soldiers and at the Admiralty House shook hands with ten winners of the Victoria Cross.

At the Commonwealth Banquet to-day the Prince paid a glowing tribute to the overseas people of the Empire. He said he had been travelling in the Empire since the peace was signed and the more he travelled the more he realised what privilege it was to see and live with the Empire's men at the warfront. He said it was the British subjects on active service who gave him his first real initiation into the spirit of the Empire. He owed them much for that alone. He would never forget the splendid impression they conveyed of force and unity which made the British Commonwealth of Nations such a living and invincible power. British determination which won the war had everywhere been handed down by the pioneer ancestors who, by sheer grit, vision and judgment, had built up the British institutions in the time of peace.

The Prince paid a tribute to the wisdom of the great statesmen and the ability of the great commanders who had served the Empire but recognised that the fact remained that the life of the Empire, its character and destiny had been made and always would be made by the peoples of the Empire, who conducted their own affairs. He concluded by saying that he was convinced that as Australia stood by the Empire so would the Empire stand by Australia for all time.

MELBOURNE GAS STRIKE.

POSITION STEADILY IMPROVING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 18.

Melbourne.—The gas strike continues. Companies announce that ample volunteer labour is available. The position is steadily improving. Thousands who were indirectly thrown idle are now resuming.

END OF THE STRIKE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 18.

Melbourne.—Council granting electricians increase of three shillings and six pence daily, the strike has niw ended.

AMERICAN MIXED SILVER.

TREASURY TO PERMIT ITS BUYING

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 18.

"The Times" learns from New York that it is reported that the Treasury will modify regulations for the Mint's purchase of silver under the Pittman Act to permit the buying of mixed silver. Silver reduced in the United States from foreign ores will be bought at market price, and American silver at a dollar an ounce.

CABLE ITEMS.

"The Times" learns from Kingston Jamaica that the Legislature has extended preference to cotton goods of the whole Empire.

Smouldering patches of the forest of Glentaner, fanned by breeze to-day, again sprang into flame, spreading over a front seven miles in length.

D'Arcy, Archbishop of Dublin, has been elected Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland.

The death of Lieut.-Col. John Lancaster, formerly Chief Medical Officer, Vellore, announced.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

TO BE HELD AT BERHAMPORE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 18.

In regard to the venue of the Special Congress, Jubbulpore having withdrawn, between Calcutta and Berhampore, out of the votes recorded by the members of the All-India Congress Committee, sixteen are in favour of Berhampore (Andhra) and twelve in favour of Calcutta. The Andhras have undertaken to arrange for the holding of the Congress in the last week of August, or earlier if necessary.

PERSONNEL OF NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

SGR. GI LITTI PREMIER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd 9-30 a.m., June 18.

Rome.—A new Cabinet has been definitely constituted. Signor Giolitti is Premier and Minister of Interior, Signor Sforza Minister for Foreign Affairs; Signor Rossi, Minister for Colonies; Signor Bonomi, Minister of War; and Admiral Sechi Minister of Marine.

SIGNOR NITTI'S CAREER,

What a loss Italy has suffered from the isapearance of Signor Nitti, the late Premier, from the Cabinet will be estimated by the following article contributed by Mr. H. Wilson Harris to the "Joh nO'London's in mail week:—

At its recent sessions at San Remo the upreme Council of the Allies had a new chairman. Frenchmen M. Clemenceau and M. Millerand, had presided before; an Englishman, Mr. Lloyd George, had presided before; but never an Italian. The innovation was a matter of some interest. Of course, complimentary remarks would be made about it, whatever happened. The Council was meeting on Italian soil, and under any conditions the polite thing must be said about its Italian president.

A POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

That was the feeling when the conference opened. Before it had been sitting three days it was manifest that no man ever had ess need of empty compliments than Signor Nitti. His two colleagues were European figures. They had played their part before the footlights far longer than he had. But no one who could see half and inch below the surface at San Remo would question the claim of the Italian Prime Minister to stand on the same level with Mr. Lloyd George or M. Millerand in the matter of political capacity and breadth of vision.

In certain respects, indeed, he has an advantage over both. He happens to have been trained, and to have made it his life work to train others, in political economy. Before he entered active politics he was already known far beyond Italy as the author of "The Science of Finance," a work particularly appreciated by his personal friend, M. Venizelos. A Southerner and a University professor life his predecessor, Signor Orlando, he took his place on the council controlling the destinies of Europe at the moment of all moments when the particular knowledge he can contribute was supremely needed.

A BIG MAN.

But, professor in Naples University hough he is, Signor Nitti is no more academic in appearance or matter than Mr. Lloyd George, and a good deal less so than M. Millerand, who might very well pass for a lecturer on law instead of a distinguished barrister. If you met the Italian Prime Minister in the street you would take him for the essential bourgeois. Short, thick-set, with full checks, shrewd twinkling eyes, a bristling iron-grey moustache and greyer close-cropped hair, he would write himself down as the successful merchant or doctor or country lawyer. Manifestly, you would say, a man of sound sense, and manifestly a man easy to get on with.

Five minutes' talk would convince you that here was a very considerable figure indeed. I met Signor Nitti more than once at San Remo, and I heard him discussed by friends who knew him intimately. He is, before all things, a man who sees and grasps. Someone commenting on the Council of Three said of its members that Mr. Lloyd George was the typical Frenchman and M. Millerand, the typical Englishman. It might be added that, in his economic realism, at any rate, Signor Nitti is the typical American.

He is the preacher of a two-fold gospel, peace and stability. One evening at San Remo, after a heavy day at the Supreme Council, he received a party of British and American journalists, and discussed the general situatioon. Someone asked whether the Allies proposed to meet the Germans. "Why not?" he flashed back at once. "We are not at war with the Germans. We are at peace with them. It is quite time we realized the war is over."

Emphatically not a man who believes in talk, but a man who stands for getting things done. And with it all a man with an unfailing store of dry humour. At the Villa Devachan, where the Supreme Council sat at San Remo, may be seen, among other rather *outre* adornments the sculptured figures of two assets. "Ah" said the President of the Council, pointing to them as he passed out one morning after a wearing sitting, "Les experts militaires."

DYER DISCUSSION.

"REACTIONARY OPINION GAINING STRENGTH."

MR. MONTAGU V. MR. CHURCHILL.

A special cable to the "Leader" (Allahabad) dated June 14, says:—

"The postponement of Amritsar debate is still indefinite, but Wednesday is provisionally held free. Meanwhile reactionary opinion is crystallising and gaining strength. It is alleged in certain quarters that there is strong difference of opinion regarding the treatment of General Dyer between Mr. Montagu and Mr. Churchill."

EXECUTION OF RUSSIA'S FORMER TREATIES.

LITVINOFF'S DENIAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 18.

In connection with "The Times'" statement regarding the possible claims of th Soviet Reuter's Copenhagen corresponden states that Litvinoff has denied that th Soviet intended to demand the execution the former treaties, including the Treaty London of 1915, according Constantinopl to Russia.

SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL

CONFERS WITH M. KRASSIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 18.

The Permanent Committee of the Supreme Economic Council to-day, met, M. Krassin to discuss preliminaries to the opening of trade negotiations.

M. KRASSIN CONFERS WITH PRINCE FIROUZ.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 18.

M. Krassin to-day called on Firouz, Persian Foreign Minister, with whom he had a lengthy interview.

MR. KEELING RELEASED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 18.

Mr. Keeling, British Trade Unionist, who went to Russia in July, 1919, and who was arrested in Moscow on a charge of crossing the Esthonian frontier without permission of the Soviet has now been released and has arrived at Reval.

GENERAL WRANGEL'S PROGRESS.

CAPTURE OF GRAIN AND WAR MATERIALS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 18.

Constantinople.—General Wrangel is continuing his successful advance. He ha hitherto captured a large amount of w material and a great quantity of grain.

BAGDAD RAILWAY'S FUTURE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., June 18.

an the House of Commons, replying to Brigadier-General Surtees with regard to the Badad Railway Mr. Harmsworth pointed out that the German Peace Treaty provided for dealing with German interests in public utility undertaking in the enemy countries, including Turkey, and the Turkish Peace Treaty would contain certain clauses dealing with the rights of the shareholders in the Turkish Railway Companies, but until peace with Turkey was finally concluded it would not be possible to make a full statement on the matter or to say anything with regard to the future of the Bagdad Railway.

(Continued from Column 6.)

formation, security was demanded during Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration from fourteen newspapers and twenty-four presses. Forfeiture was ordered in the case of one newspaper and four presses. But I am not quite sure that these figures are complete.

MARTIAL LAW.

Mr. Lunn asked the Secretary of State for India (1) whether the Hunter Committee, or any of its members personally, visited any of the places affected by martial law; if so, which; and whether the Punjab Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress, or some of its members, personally visited, during their enquiry, almost all the principal places affected by martial law; and

(2) the names of witnesses examined by the Punjab Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress regarding the ill-treatment of women during the ...inistration of martial law, with a brief ...t of the allegations made by it.

Mr. Montagu: The answer ... part is in the affirmative; Amritsar, Gujranwala, Kasur ... Ahmedabad. As regards the ... his question and question No. ... efer the hon. member to the ... Congress Sub-Committee.—"In ...

...ntinued

O'DWYERIAN UNTRUTHFULNESS.

MR. ANDREW'S EXPOSURE.

The following letter appears in the "Statesman":—

Sir,—In your leading article of June 13th, you contrast Sir Michael O'Dwyer with Mr. Montagu, in the matter of truthfulness, to the great disparagement of the latter. It is not difficult, however, to show the untruthfulness of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's own statement, when he says, (if he is reported correctly), that there has been no concealment or minimising in the official version of the Punjab affairs during the critical times last year, when he was responsible for them. I would put forward, as an axiom, that the Punjab officials, who censored all telegrams, prosecuted editors and correspondents, and prevented outside persons from making independent inquiry, cannot expect a light judgment, if their own information, given to the public under these conditions, is not scrupulously fair and accurate. Yet I maintain that it has been already proved by the Commission of Enquiry itself that these officials circulated news which was false and suppressed news which was true.

There were three main occurrences, that probably shocked the British public more than any others, when they were at last brought to light:—

(1) Jallianwala Bagh. The official circulation of the news—first, that casualties were "heavy," and, afterwards, that they were about 200—was both a concealing and also a minimising of the true facts. This untruth was told to pacify Indian excitement. There is really no getting away from this. The number of shots fired was quite accurately known; the density of the crowd was known; the death-trap of the garden itself was known also. The Punjab military authorities are not fools. They can make a simple calculation. As one Punjab military officer said to me at the time—"What's the good of lying about it?"

(2) The crawing order. The Punjab Government officials, up to the very last—even in the Viceroy's Council Chamber itself,—tried to conceal these ... in their true details, and to minimise their brutal humiliation. The facts have now come out fully in the inquiry. I would ask anyone to compare that evidence with the Council Chamber speeches, and then to judge if there has been no official minimising.

(3) The bombing from an aeroplane at Gujranwala on April 15th. Perhaps the worst case of "hushing up"—because so very nearly successful—was the withholding of the news from the public, that an aeroplane had been sent out and thrown bombs on the villagers on the 15th of April—a day when all was quiet and when the military were in full control. No apology was ever made for this and no explanation. All through the months of May, June, July and August, as far as my information goes, this news was deliberately concealed and hushed up. Yet,—as one of the leading Punjab officials acknowledged to me,—it was "quite indefensible from any standpoint."

Many other events could be named, wherein deliberate minimising and concealment of important events has been proved to have occurred. I have only given there outstanding instances.—Yours, etc.

C. F. ANDREWS.

O'DWYER'S REGIME.

A SIDELIGHT.

The following interpellations took place in the House of Commons on May 13, last:—

Mr. Cape asked the Secretary of State for India if he will give a list of the persons against whom the Defence of India Act was used during Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration of the Punjab; how many persons were prohibited from entering the Punjab; and how many local men were interned during his administration.

Mr. Montagu: There were 145 persons whose movements were restricted under the Defence of India Act in the Punjab at various times, of whom only 24 remained under such restriction on April 1, 1919. Four persons were prohibited from entering the Punjab. Besides the number restricted under the Defence of India Act, about 400 were interned at different times in jail, and 1,625 restricted to their own villages, under the Ingress into India Ordinance. In April, 1919, seven of these still remained in jail, and 124 under restriction in their villages. There were men who had returned to India from America and the Far East at the beginning of the War, with the object of causing revolutionary outbreaks.

NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Cape asked the Secretary of State for India what newspapers edited outside the Punjab were prevented from being circulated in the Punjab during Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration; from how many newspapers security was demanded; and in how many cases security already deposited was forfeited during that period?

Mr. Montagu: From 191 to 1918 eight newspapers, including the "Sadaqat," "Jam hur" and "Naqqash" of Calcutta, and "New India" of Madras were kept outside t Punjab. In 1969 twelve such Orders passed, namely, against the "Cou "Vijaya," "Inqilaq" and "Qa Delhi, the "Medina" of Morabad Khalif" and "Yathrib" of Bijn ependent" of Allahabad, th "Akhuwat" of Lucknow ...khpur, and the ... Calcutta. To ...

N. W. R. STRIKE AGAIN.

RAILWAY AUTHORITIES' BREACH OF FAITH.

THE SEVEN FITTERS DISMISSED AGAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

It was just a week ago that the employees of the North-Western Railway who were on strike at Lahore returned to work after a month and 18 days. But ever since the men had joined work rumours have been current in the city and in the bazaars that the men felt they had been deceived and that the terms of settlement agreed upon between the strike leaders and the Railway authorities were not being given effect to strictly and honestly. That dissatisfaction was brewing amongst the men became manifest to the strike leaders. On Sunday last Mr. Miller and Mr. M. A. Khan addressed the men and told them that they must continue to do their work with patience and perseverance and see the results within a month's time. If after that period they found themselves deceived in any way they would be at liberty to go on strike. But they must prove to their employers their honesty of purpose and true intentions before they had any cause for further dissatisfaction. After this, the men continued to work but rumours were getting current daily that there would be another strike and that the men were not satisfied with the way in which the terms of settlement were being given effect to. The rumours, however, have proved to be true and it was reported this morning that the seven fitters of the gas and vacuum shop who were dismissed before and which originated the strike last time had again been dismissed and that the men were again preparing for another strike. Later in the day, it came to be known that the Joint Secretary of the the N.-W. Railway Association has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Railway Board:—

"BREACH OF FAITH."

"Railway officers have broken their faith Same seven fitters of carriage shops dismissed again. Lahore staff again preparing for strike."

Mr. Miller who was out of Lahore was informed about the affair and requested to come back to Lahore. Mr. Miller arrived at Lahore this evening and as soon as he came here more than sixteen thousand men left work and went on strike. The men who have come out so far are the following:—

3,800 from the carriage shops, 7,000 from the loco, 300 from the power house and 1,300 from the interlocking department. The total is 16,600.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press Mr. Miller said that there has been a clear breach of faith on the part of the Railway authorities in the dismissal of the seven men again, when it was distinctly mentioned in the Agent's notice issued on the 6th June, that "there was no intention of punishing the strikers" and that the seven dismissed men would be reinstated in their old position. The cause of strike this time is exactly the same as that of the last time in that the same seven men had again been transferred to another department where they refused to go and on their refusal they were dismissed and the dismissal again caused the strike. Mr. Miller also said that more men would come out to-morrow and the strike would assume the same shape like that of the last time.

In addition to the strike at Lahore, the strike continues at the following stations:—Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Wazirabad, Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Saharanpur, Multan, Sukkur and Rohri.

The strikers are holding a meeting to-night to take further action.

HAVE SETTLEMENT TERMS BEEN INFRINGED BY RY. AUTHORITIES?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June, 18.

A well-informed correspondent wires from Lahore:—The suggestion of the strikers that the terms of settlement have been infringed by the Railway administration is incorrect. The fact is that the men now dismissed for the second time refused to carry out the terms of the settlement, after the most patient hearing by the authorities and sympathetic argument lasting some hours.

AGENT'S DETAILED EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

Official news has been received that a large number of carriage and locomotive workshop men, at Moghalpura, on the North-Western Railway, who returned to work on 10th instant, have again to-day (18th June) gone out on strike. It is considered advisable to issue the following received from the Agent, indicating further developments of seven men whose dismissal from the Carriage and Wagon Shops, on 22nd April, was followed by the present strike. Six returned to work in the exclusion of strike with the remainder of ...ge and Wagon Workshop employees on ...th. Friday was Shop holiday, and ... was only a half day on which also ...op staff received dues for ... April. Therefore, no ... till the morning of J... necessary stren... light wagon ... pairs were ... re sent ... [illegible] ... orders were given that these six men should carry original orders and proceed to work on the light wagon repair lines. My notice issued on 19th May stated that the order of dismissal against these seven men would be cancelled, and that these seven men would be re-appointed under their original designation, if they returned and obeyed orders to work on the light wagon repair lines.

FRESH ORDERS THEIR SEQUEL.

Sir George Barnes, in a Government communique, issued on May 13th, referred to the announcement just quoted, but made no comment or alteration in it. On these six men, receiving new order to work on the light wagon repair lines, the matter was referred to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent who gave orders that as this work was very urgent and a good deal of strengthening of gangs there would, in any case, be required the seven men would in any case be insufficient, and orders should be given for nine other men to be sent at once. This was done and these men went without demur. On the following morning an attempt was made to explain to these six men that there was nothing unreasonable in the order, and nothing derogatory to them in obeying it. Men were interviewed by the Forman, then by the General Foreman and, later by the Works Manager, who were all unsuccessful in trying to persuade the men to do what they were told. In the afternoon, the works Manager took them to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent for an interview, and the latter spent two and half hours in trying to ascertain from the men what their objection was to carrying out the order, and also in assuring them that they need not fear anything under the arrangement he was making.

It appears that their objection to carry out the orders was that the mistry in charge of that particular work is a man who insists on his men working to the best of their ability. They also stated that the same mistry was accustomed to make the men under him work at his house in the evening after shop-hours, but this objection was shown to be of no account in the case of these seven men, as they live in the city, whereas the mistry lives near Baghbanpura and could not, therefore, bring them all the way from the city in evening. In view of the fact that the mistry in question would be too harsh with them the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent agreed they should work directly under the orders of an Indian chargeman and would therefore not come under the orders of the mistry at all, and Ramchand, Senior Mistry, in the Vacuum Brakeshop said himself that he did not think now that they could have any objection to complying with the orders. Moreover they were told that their numbers would not be removed from their usual places among the numbers of other men in the Vacuum Brakeshop, this being an assurance to them that they were not transferred permanently from the Vacuum Brakeshop but would return there after doing work for a spell of fortnight on the light wagon repair, after which they would be replaced by other men. The men were sent away to think over this discussion and six of the seven men returned to work on Wednesday morning, (June 16.) They said they were not able to go to the light repair line finally and definitely refused. They were consequently dismissed. The seven man returned to work in the morning of the 17th and interviewed by the Works Superintendent when this man was dismissed for a definite refusal to work on the light wagon repair line.

BOLSHEVISTS' ATTACK ON PERSIA.

"A Russian friend of Persia" writes in "The Times."

Sir,—Reuter's Agency telegraphs that a large Bolshevist force has landed in Persia, near Enzeli, and has occupied this town and its surroundings. Your correspondent in the Middle East long ago foreshadowed this event, and late as Thursday, (in mail week), he wrote:—"The sands are running out, but there is yet time to secure the foundations of a peaceful national development for Persia."

During the last decade there has arisen among the educated classes in Persia a growing tendency towards the political and economic revival of their country. This endeavour was full of promise for the future. A regular army was enrolled on European lines, a well-trained police force was established, and a representative form of government was introduced which inspired all friends of Persia with hope. Schools, hospitals, and banking institutions sprang up; trading concerns and private companies were set on foot; good roads and railways were laid down. In short, a new era seemed to have set in.

Now all these achievements are greatly endangered. Bolshevist propaganda has gained the ear of the primitive masses, and if this virus is not speedily removed or neutralized it must inevitably produce results similar to those reached in Russia. The bulk of the Persian population live extremely frugally, and any prospect of obtaining a share in the property belonging to the upper classes must appeal to them very strongly. If the foundation of the peaceful national development of Persia is really to be secured no time must be lost.

Turkestan and Azerbaijan have become Bolshevist. In Georgia Bolshevist activities are rampant. How then can it be expected that Persia will not be drawn into the net unless she is effectively helped from outside? If semi-official papers like "Aran" advocate the doctrine of Bolshevism and put it on the same level as Islam, matters seem already to have gone rather far. From the beginning Bolshevism in Persia is likely to make common cause with Nationalism and democracy, and will produce a popular upheaval against Europeans, their troops, trading concerns, and property in general. It will then turn against the Persians themselves and make a clean sweep of Persian civilization just as it did in ... To anyone with practical ex... the workings of Bolshevism in ... course of coming events seems ... and it is sincerely to be hoped ...rible example of Russia will be ...rt, and that Persians will com... their British and European sym... ward off by a common effort the ...anger.

...means of averting a national dis... immediate reinforcement of ... Government on a sound basis, and the simultaneous adoption of a scheme of economic measures capable of relieving the strain, improving the conditions of the poor, and restoring the international exchange of goods.

Persians would be wise not to listen to the voices of the Bolshevist sirens. They had better follow the advice of their present British advisers. It may be that the Anglo-Persian Agreement does not appeal to Persian Nationalists and democrats; but in the present state of the world therein lies the germ of stability, progress, economic welfare, and independence, the preservation of which is so dear to Persian patriots.

Great Britain's overseas responsibilities have always been heavy—since the war they have become enormous. The peace and economic system of the world were maintained and protected in the East principally by three great Empires. Now that Germany has succumbed and Russia is torn by internal strife, there remains only Great Britain, which may still be able to avert a general conflagration.

At this critical moment, therefore, all European Governments should stand together to help Great Britain, who has the best opportunities of judging and dealing with Oriental problems, and they should do all in their power to preserve the "Pax Britannica" in the East.

TUFNELL MURDER.

BENGAL GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

In connection with the murder of Colonel Tufnell in the Punjab Mail, the Government of Bengal have issued a long communique setting forth the results of police enquiries so far. After stating at length the circumstances in which the crime was perpetrated the communique states that the Colonel who was travelling alone must have been struck by his assassin through the window on the off side of the carriage before he was aware of his presence and rendered unconscious. The culprit then got into the Colonel's compartment through the window. After the assailant had entered the compartment, it would seem that Colonel Tufnell partially or wholly recovered consciousness and a struggle took place during which the Colonel received minor injuries on his arms in warding off the blows. The culprit appears to have overpowered the Colonel and after throwing him on the floor or upon one of the berths again delivered a heavy blow upon the head causing severe fracture of the skull. The murderer then appears to have attempted to open the attache case by force but apparently finding it unlocked opened it by slipping back the catches. From this attache case notes valued at about Rs. 300, one gold watch and chain and one silver wrist watch appear to have been stolen. An attempt also appears to have been made to force open the helmet box and the look of the same is missing and cannot be found, but nothing appears to have been stolen from this box. The cabin supervisor stated that as the Punjab Mail was passing the signal cabin on the night of the 16th he noticed two men dressed in European clothes in the first class compartment struggling with one another between the two berths. His statement is corroborated by the two switchmen who were at that time in the cabin. If this statement is to be believed it appears that the murderer boarded the train while it was still in the station or immediately after the carriage had left the platform as the distance between the end of the platform and the signal cabin is only one thousand feet.

From all accounts Colonel Tufnell was very well liked by every one who knew him and there appears to be no possibility of any one bearing serious grudge against him. The object of the assault appears to have been robbery alone and as far as the enquiry has progressed no political motive can be traced.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

Rainfall of Bombay monsoon has been controlled by a storm in Gujrat which prevented wet currents from penetrating into a central parts of the country, and concentrated rainfall in Gujrat and Rajputana, the areas, accordingly, receiving six and two inches respectively. A disturbances of winter type again have given rain in the extreme north one inch falling in North-West Frontier Province, and half an inch in South-West Punjab. Bay monsoon broke in Bengal about the usual date, but so far has been weaker than usual except in Assam and Lower Burma.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

Monsoon has revived in the Peninsula and extended to North Madras coast and Orissa.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Malabar, North Madras coast and local in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Konkan, south Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, the Gujarat, Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches, Tavoy three, Moulmein two, Kyaukpyu one and a half, Lashio one, Cherrapuunji three, Darjeeling one and a half, Sambalpur three quarters, Patna a half, Saugor one, Jagdalpur, Bijapur, Gulbarga three quarters, Mercara one, Mangalore one and a half, Calicut three, Cochin two, Nellore three quarters, Masulipatam one.

Forecast:—Increase in Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Deccan.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

CONFERENCE OPENS IN HAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 18.

Hague.—The Conference of the International Commission of Jurisconsults for the establishment of an Internation Court of Justice opened here, yesterday. Mynherr van Karnebeek, Minister of Foreign Affairs, emphasised that the peaceful means of settling international disputes was occupying the attention of most enlightened statesmen. Recent events had, he said, been unable to arrest the progressive march of ideas. and the League of Nations had taken up the thread long abandoned.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

TWENTY-FIVE COUNTRIES REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 18.

Genca.—The International Shipping Conference has been inaugurated here as a section of the League of Nations. Twenty-five countries are represented, including Canada India and Australia. The delegates also comprise a number of shipowners and representatives of the Seamen's Unions.

9500 TONS OF WHEAT.

BRITAIN TO SUPPLY GERMANY FOR CASH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 18.

Berlin.—According to the "Vossische Zeitung", Britain has agreed to deliver 9,500 tons of wheat to Germany in return for cash. A further offer to supply more wheat has been made conditional upon Germany purchasing Australian mutton and bacon for cash.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT TO PROFITEERS.

BILL IN HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 18.

Buda Pest.—The Minister of Justice has introduced into the National Assembly bill providing corporal punishment for male profiteers, the maximum being 25 strokes with a dirch.

STATEMENT BY MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 18.

Announcing the Cabinet's decision to grant increase in the railwaymen's wages recommended by the National Wages Board the Ministry of Transport points out that the proposed increases are not justified by the increased cost of living as the purchasing power of the present wages already exceeds the purchasing power of the men's wages before the war. They can only be defended on the ground of desire for an improved status. The concession will inevitably necessitate heavy increase in the railway charges, which are now approaching a point, where any further increase will not bring increased revenue as it would reduce traffic. The Cabinet has accordingly decided that the present settlement should not be disturbed for such period as will enable industry and commerce to regain stability so essential to the community except for alterations in consequence of changes in the cost of living. Moreover, should the increase in charges fail to produce the necessary revenue, the higher scale could only be maintained by the hearty co-operation of the men with the management with a view to effecting substantial economies in working.

PACIFIC PHOSPHATE COMPANY.

BILL FOR CONFIRMING AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENTS.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 18.

In the House of Commons. the second reading of the Bill to confirm the agreement between the Imperial, Australian and New Zealand Governments to purchase for three and a half millions sterling, the rights of the Pacific Phosphate Company to the phosphate deposits in the island of Nauru and the Ocean Island in the South Pacific, which have been handed over to Britain under a mandate, was agreed to by 217 votes to 77. The minority comprised the Labour members, the Independent Liberals and some Unionists. An attempt to commit the Bill to a committee of the whole House, thereby delaying its progress, was defeated by 218 votes to 57.

Mr. R. Mathan, Food Controller will be placed on special duty as the first Income Tax Commissioner Mysore, in addition to his own duties.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 18.

The weather has been unsettled for the Ascot, but the going has been good. There was huge attendance to-day and the King and the Queen were present both yesterday and to-day.

The following is the result of the Royal Hunt Cup:—

Mr. R. Walker's SQUARE MEASURE (Donoghue) .....
Lord Vane Tempest's GLANMERIN (Whalley) 2
Lord Glenely's STARSHOT (Shatwell) ...
Twenty-two ran.

Won by three lengths; four between the second and the third.

The race:—On settling down the leaders were Square Measure, Grandcourt, Violoncello and Paragua. Half-way Glanmerin led from Square Measure, Violoncello and Paragua. Square Measure came to the front below distance and won easily. Paragua was fourth.

Mambrind was ridden by Morris. Delarrachia, Biwa and Most Beautiful did not run. Otherwise the runners were identical with the probables.

Betting:—8/1 against Square Measure 100/7 Glanmerin; 10/1 Starshot.

LAWN TENNIS.

SIMIDZU'S FURTHER SUCCESS IN SINGLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 18.

Shimidzu has reached the last eight in the Singles in the London Lawn Tennis Championship at the Queens Club.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—The furlough granted to Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Chief Justice, Bengal, is extended upto 2nd September, 1920.

Remissions are notified in fees leviable under Articles 11, 12, and 12A of the first schedule of the Court Fees Act on the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act or under the Indian Army Act 1911 who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring, or disease contracted within three years before death, while on active service in the present war, namely (a) where the amount or value of property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters of administration are made, or which is specified in the certificate under the succession Certificate Act 1889, or in the certificate under Bombay Regulation No. 8 of 1827, does not exceed Rs. 50,000, to remit the whole of the fees leviable in respect of that property; (b) where the said amount or value exceeds Rs. 50,000, to remit the whole of the said fees in respect of the first Rs. 50,000; and (c) where any property passes more than once in consequence of such deaths, to remit in the case of the second and subsequent successions, the whole of the said fees, irrespective of the value or amount of such property.

H. H. Thorburn, I.M.S., is posted as Chief Medical Officer to Baluchistan.

Provisions of Indian Census Act of 1920 are applied to the district of Abu.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.Col. J. H. Hudson, Military Deputy Auditor General, Southern Command is granted one month's leave.

COST OF INDIA OFFICE ADMINISTRATION.

It is notified that with reference to the provisions of Section 30 Government of India Act, 1919, His Majesty's Government has decided to make a contribution of £136,500 per annum with effect from current financial year towards the cost of administration of India Office. Thi samount is made up as follows:—(1) salary of the Secretary of State and Parliamentary Under-Secretary £6,500; (II) and estimated cost of the portion of the India Office establishment which is employed in Administrative and Political as distinct from Agency functions £130,000; (2) a contribution of £40,000 per annum on account of the cost of India Office has hitherto been made in pursuance of the recommendations of the Welby Commission so that the additional contribution which will be paid in consequence of passing of the Government of India Act of 1919 is £96,500. The amount shown against item (II) has been adopted on the recommendations of a Committee by His Majesty's Government to assess the cost of the India Office establishment employed respectively on Agency functions, and it will be inforce for 19p0-21 and the following four years, at the end of which period steps will be taken to reassess the contributions on the information then available, (3) as a result of this settlement. the annual debate on Indian Affairs in the House of Commons will take place not as hitherto on the presentation of the East India accounts, but on the occasion when the civil service estimates in which the contribution towards the cost of the India Office is included are brought up for consideration in the Committee of Supply.

A Bangalore message of June 18, says:—At a meeting of Station Municipality, it was resolved to obtain permission to present an address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during his visit to Bangalore and to spend Rs. 2.000 for the purpose.

Arrangements are in progress for holding a pastoral fair in Madras in December which Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have consented to open.

KHILAFAT WORKERS IN SIND

A MISLEADING REPORT.

The Hon. Secreary of the Khilafat Committee, Hyderabad, Sind, asks to publish the following resolution passed last night by he local Khilafat Committee.

"The Khilafat Committee of the town of Hyderabad, Sind, places on records its firm conviction that the account of Sakhi Taj Mahomed Durgan gathering that has appeared, after the lapse of nearly a month, in the "Times of India," dated the 11th, and the "Daily Gazette" of Karachi, dated the 12th instant, and which is word for word the same, is clearly not the work of "a well informed correspondent," as alleged by both the journals so prominently. The Committee strongly feels that some one who wants to front at the expense of the Moslem Community as a whole, has either sent it or has caused it to be sent. The Committee feels convinced that the said gathering called for the ostensible object of merely praying for the Sultan Khalif, and at the last moment turned into a meeting was intended, as subsequent events bear out, to entrap khilafat workers by means of first abusing them, then creating a disturbance and finally throwing the responsibility of it on the Khilafat believers.

"Such a belief of the Committee is further strengthened by the interview the Superintendent of Police had with the leading Musalmans who have worked in the cause of the Khilafat and whom he most unjustifiably threatened with proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Committee strongly believes that it was the tact, forbearance and the patience of the Khilafat workers that, inspite of the filthy abuses showered on them, those assembled quietly went away. The Committee is therefore astonished at the attitude adopted by the Superintendent of Police towards those very people whose chief concern all along has been the preservation of peace and thus giving not the slightest chance to officials to interfere in the religious affairs, and who did keep order at Sakhi Durgah, in spite of abuses.

"In view of the fact that the Khilafat Committee has invited people to offer Idd Prayers, after another Pesh Imam, owing to Kazi Ibrahim Shah having declared that Khilafat does not exist now, and has for that purpose selected a piece of ground far away from Idd Gah in order not to give any chance to any one to interfere with Musalmans in the discharge of their religious duties, the Khilafat Committee wants it to be most clearly understood that it is purely a business of Mussalmans to offer or not to offer Idd or any other prayers behind any particular individual and therefore they will not tolerate any interference, direct or indirect, or pressure of any kind from any outside quarter.

"The Committee further requests the people of the town to realize the delicacy of the times and to be calm and patient at all times. as the Committee feels that deliberate attempts are bein gmade to paint in black colours the Khilafat workers and to put them into trouble and thus spoil the cause we Moslems have at heart. Along with that request to our people the Khilafat Committee wishes to assure its brethren that every member of the Committee will be found ready to bear willingly any trouble that may come upon him for legitimately helping and promoting the sacred cause of Khilafat Islamia. that we all have at heart and may God help us!"

ELECTRIFICATION OF NILGIRIS.

REASONS OF DELAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June, 18.

It is understood that delay in the introduction of the scheme for electrification of the Nilgiris is due to the fact that some of the details are still under correspondence between local Government and the Government of India, but it is practically decided that the scheme shall come into operation. It may be taken as pretty certain that Ootacamund, Coonoor, Wellington, and Coimbatore will have abundant supply of electric power for all purposes including the working of numerous mills in the last mentioned place. It is understood that all arrangements necessary to push on the scheme are ready, and as soon as the sanction of the Government of India and the required plans are received, Madras Government will vigorously co-operate with Messrs. Tata to make the scheme a success.

INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION

FACILITIES FOR OVERSEAS BUYERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India has been advised by the Department of Overseas Trade in London that an exhibition of the British Institute of Industrial Art, which is being held at Knight Bridge, London and which will remain open till September 16th, will comprise exhibits of textiles, wall-papers, furniture, pottery, glass and metal-work as well as exhibits of building and other crafts. Overseas buyers will be afforded every possible assistance in getting into touch with exhibitors, if they desire to do so.

The Maharaja of Travancore has given a donation of ten thousand rupees to the Madras Race-course for the coming season.

Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, and Lady Lloyd will leave Ootacamund on the 22nd, reaching Mysore the same evening where they will be guests of the Maharaja for a day. The party will leave Mysore by a special train *en route* to Poona, on the evening of the 23rd instant.

LAPO AND CHER IN SIND.

COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

PROPOSED REMEDIES

The following is another instalment of th summary of conclusions arrived at by th Rasai Committee appointed by the Govern ent of Bombay. The first instalment ap ared in our issue of June 11.

LAPO.

15. The system of "rasai" existing at esent is said to have been the root o "lapo" and it has been suggested by som witnesses, and in particular by the Honour le Mr. Bhurgri, that cutting out "rasai would kill "lapo." But this is in our opi ion a misapprehension. It is contradicted by a number of witnesses including Mr Vastiram Dialmal, Resident Magistrate and Mukhtiarkar, Mr. Naraindas Motaram, re tired Deputy Collector and Mir Jan Maho med Khan Talpur, Zamindar. It is n doubt true that the expenses of "rasai" are sometimes in the first instance met out "lapo" as already explained and that "rasai has in a sense become a tithe on "lapo" as described by Mr. Tupper when acting Col lector. I tis also true no doubt that "rasai" has been made a pretext for levying extr "lapo" as stated by a number of witnesses But the two though thus connected are dis tinct, the one being levied as a right of maintenance and the other being paid as the price of freedom from harassment. Both have their roots as already indicated in past traditions. "Rasai" is made as well as "lapo" paid by a great number of Zamin dars including Ahmedi Haji Alighar, Mir Jan Mahomed Khan and Mir Ghulam Ma homed Talpur. The distinction has also been set forth by Mr .Naraindas Motaram, retired Deputy Collector and by Mr. Giles when Commissioner in Sind.

PERIODICAL LEVY.

16. The system of "lapo" at present existing is primarily the periodical levy made by the tapadars, at the time of pay ment of land revenue, from the Zamindars The tapadars who have been examined hav freely admitted the levy, but have endea voured to excuse it by pleading the meagre ness of their salaries and the exactions of the supervising tapadars and other mem bers of the establishments of the talukas and of the establishments of the touring district officials. The meagreness of their salaries having regard to the responsibilities of their position has already been mention ed and exact figures of the exactions paid by them to others have been given by Choithram, Sobhraj, Gul Mahomed, Nihal sing, and Abdullah, tapadars, corroborated by Daulatram and Haji Fazullallah, super vising tapedors and by Messrs. Wadhuma Tarachand, Rupchand Teumal, Gokaldas Utamsing, Dalpatrai Kauromal and Sobh raj Shamdas, Mukhtiarkars. These scanda lous exactions have been paid to avoid th harassment to which they would otherwis have been subjected at the time of th inspection of their records by the subordi nate establishments of the talukas and the touring district officials. But neither the mee nness of the salaries nor these scandalous exactions have rendered the posts of tapedars unpopular. Choithram and Hargondas, tapedars, have testified that transfers to the more productive "tapo" have been freely sold in a most shameless manner. There can be no doubt that these sales were stimulated by hopes of gain and not merely as pretended to prevent loss. for the eagerness to become tapedars has been evidenced by [illegible]and Gulabchand Deputy Educational Inspector. He has al referred to the well-built houses of retired tapedars in the Hirabad quarter of the tow of Hyderabad and the significant remar "I think tapedars retire very well off consi dering their pay. I am a poor man compar ed with many tapedars" was made by Mr Jessaing Himatsing, retired Deputy Col lector. An endeavour to estimate their pro fits from this, apart from other improper methods, was also made by Mr. Tupper whe Collector of Larkana in his report to Mr Giles then Commissioner in Sind.

IS IT A TIP?

17. It is established by a number of witnesses that "lapo" is levied either on th acreage at so much an acre or "jireb" or survey number, or on the assessment at so much per cent. from the smaller zamindars and that it is levied in lump sums from th larger Zamindars. It is described by some as a "tip" and by others as a payment to prevent harassment. It is said to have in creased with the rise in prices, but the aver age would still appear to vary from 3 to per cent. on the land revenue as reported 1902 by Mr. Giles, though figures workin out to 10 and even to much higher per cent ages have been given by some Zamindars. Thus Rs. 1,000 to 1,500 are said to be paid on Rs. 15,000 land revenue by Serai Ghu lam Mahomed, Rs. 500 or 600 on Rs. 5,000 or 6,000 land revenue by Haji Ma homed Hasan and Rs. 1,200 or 1,500 on Rs. 12,000 land revenue by Mir Ghulam Mahomed Talpur. It is in any case a sub stantial tax on the Zamindars. It is not, however, paid altogether unwillingly as ensures condonation of breaches of the rules and prevents harassments to which they would otherwise be subjected under the ir rigation land settlement. These harass ments have been described by several land holders and in detail by Mr. Hirahand Ta hilram Lala, Deputy Collector. The repeat ed prayer of the witnesses including Sardar Kaisar Khan, Mir Jan Mahomed Khan Talpur and Mr. Kanwalsing Pohumal and other Zamindars has been for the reduction of the powers of the subordinate establish ments under the irrigation land settlemen and for direct disposal of business with the superior officers of the Revenue Depart ment. It is said by a number of other wit nesses including Messrs. Gopaldas Harumal Gurmukhsing and Nenumal, Overseers, Mr Gopaldas Keswani, Supervisor, Mr. Ram chand Bijasing, Sub-Engineer and Mr Timms ,Executive Engineer, that the abdar make similar levies for condoning breache of rules and for abstaining from harass ment under the irrigation system of the Jamrao and that the daroghas make levies per water-wheel or water-course for the same purposes under the other irrigation systems supervised by the Public Works Depart ment.

REMEDIES.

18. We have thus far stated the facts which have again long been known and now come to what indeed is the much more diffi cult problem, the proposal of the remedy. It has been shown that sanction has been given by old tradition to the levy of "lapo" by the subordinate establishments of the Revenue Department and that their prac tice has been imitated by the subordinate establishments of the Public Works Depart ment. It has not been suggested that the levy has been shared with the higher offi cials, though it has been encouraged by Mukhtiarkars as an insurance against the harassing propensities of the inspecting es tablishments of the touring district officials according to Rao Bahadur Asardas Motaram, retired Deputy Collector; and Mukh tiarkars have not always been above suspi cion according to Mr. Naraindas Motaram, retired Deputy Collector and Mr. Hey, As sistant Collector, speaking of the Revenue Department; or Overseers and Supervisors according again to Mr. Naraindas and ac cording to Mr. Tupper, Collector, speaking of the Public Works Department. It has been shown that the efforts made and mea sures taken to reduce "lapo" by some Mukh tiarkars and by the superior district officers have not hitherto met with substantial suc cess. The reasons have been thus expressed by Mr. Shillidy, the Assistant Commission er: "Another reason for the continuance of "lapo" is the almost total lack of public morality on the question of corruption. People generally do not regard it with dis approbation; and only the gazetted officers of the higher rank regard it with disfavour. The subordinate officers are all interested in the continuance of "lapo." They give no information towards the detection of it or its cessation. Where information is given, it is given because of some other reason and because it is known that for corruption people are punished. I do not think any number of rules or laws will stop corruption in them selves; but they may lead to a gradual im provement in public opinion on this question. I should feel inclined to say there is some improvement in this respect but it is very slow. I see no active desire as yet on the part of subordinate officials to suppress corruption or to make a stand against it; though one hears now and then of officers who personally refrain from tak ing illegal payments. In my opinion we must look to time and education to change the public standard." We again recom mend a continuation and a determined de velopment of the efforts made in the past and in particular more effective and per sistent participation of all Mukhtiarkars in the measures of the superior district officers for breaking the old and establishing new traditions. But we again recognise that these efforts must be reinforced by special measures for the spread of education and the growth of a higher standard of public morality throughout the Province.

RESTRICTING OPPORTUNITIES OF HARASSMENT.

19. We think that the development should be in the direction of restricting the opportunities for harassment afforded to the tapedars and supervising tapedars under the irrigation land settlement. The tape dars should in our opinion be reduced strict ly to a clerical ministerial position and de prived of their duties of inspection and their opportunities for offering opinions and making reports, as intended in the eighties by Mr. Erskine and proposed in 1902 by Mr. Giles; and the supervising ta pedars should be replaced by a superior grade of official better educated and quali fied and styled Deputy Mukhtiarkar, as recommended by Mr. Hiranand Tahilram Lala, Deputy Collector, Mr. Jagatsing Ail mal, Superintendent of Land Records, Mr. Hey, Assistant Collector and by Messrs. Bo lus, Mackie and Martin, Collectors and by the Honourable Mr. Bhurgri, Zamindar. The pay and position both of tapedars and supervising tapedars, or rather the substi tuted grade of Deputy Mukhtiarkar, should be prescribed having regard not to the wide ly different requirements of the Deccan, but to their special responsibilities under the irrigation settlement and to the special standard of living indicated by Mr. Hes keth, Educational Inspector in Sind. We think that determined efforts should at the same time be made in the direction of re ducing the number of low paid clerks and munshis and of substituting for them a smaller number of better paid and better qualified officials drawn indiscriminately from all the different divisions of the popu lation. These efforts will no doubt be stre nuously opposed by the vested interests in dicated by Mr. Haji Kamaldin, Zamindar and by Mr. Shillidy, Assistant Commission er and by the statistics given by the Collec tors. These statistics have shown a dispro portionate number of the subordinate esta blishments to be Hindu, having regard to the large population of Mahomedans in the Province. We believe that this reduction and substitution would not only render a de parture from old and vicious traditions pos sible, but would make it practicable to in troduce improved office methods leading to more effective and prompt disposal of work and leaving more time for the constant per sonal supervision so much required by the superior district officers, as stated by Messrs. Baskerville and Hey, Assistant Collectors and by Mr. Martin, Collector. This per sonal and perpetual supervision has indeed been recognised on all hands to be essential for rooting out these old and vicious tradi tions from the Province. We think that the harassing propensities of subordinate establishments should also be checked by systematising and reduction of inspections. The subordinate establishments should be directed to dispose of all minor errors there and then without demanding useless expla nations. No orders should be passed in writing except on matters of principle and then only personally by the inspecting offi cer, as in the case of the Educational De partment described by Mr. Hesketh, Educa tional Inspector and of the Judicial Depart ment as mentioned by the Registrar of th Judicial Commissioner's Court and laid down in the Sind Courts Civil and Criminal Cir culars. It seems to us also to be a mistake in principle that all inspections should be focussed on the fulcrums for the levy of lapo, namely, the taluka offices and that no inspection should ever be made with the object of checking the depredations of the offices of the Assistant and Deputy Collec tors and of the Collectors. It would in our opinion be better if the taluka offices were inspected in full only by the Assistant and Deputy Collectors and if the proceedings of the offices of the latter were regularly scru tinized by the Collectors. Similarly the en forcement of the proper performance of their duties by the offices of the Collectors should be the main object of the inspection by the Commissioner in Sind. Yet it would appear from the statement of Mr. Moysey that the offices of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors have never been inspected by the Collectors nor, according to our information, have those of the Collectors ever been in spected by the Commissioner in Sind. We believe the introduction of bills of assess ment and the modification of the dates of in stalment of revenue have led to some direct payments into the taluka and district trea suries, but such payments might be further encouraged by the remission of postal fees on money orders used for transmitting land revenue. There would seem reason to fear on the other hand that direct payments have been indirectly discouraged in places at least by subordinate establishments, in view of the statements of Mr. Mahomed Jaffer and Sayed Haji Mahomed Hasham Shah, Zamindars. We believe also that benefit has been derived from the institu tion of kacheri days for the disposal of work direct between the Mukhtiarkars and Za mindars and from the periodical durbars held by the Collectors of the districts. These kacheri days and periodical durbars offer valuable opportunities for pressing reforms on the Zamindars. We are confident that substantial improvement will result from these various measures if determined and persistent efforts are made by all Mukhtiar kars in participation with the superior dis trict officers, but we recognise that these efforts must be reinforced by special mea sures for the spread of education and the growth of a higher standard of public moral ity throughout the Province.

20. It is said that corruption in other forms such as that described in 1902 in the "Al-Haq" and those mentioned before us by Sayed Lal Shah and Haji Kamaldin Zamindars, is also rife among the subordi nate establishments of the Revenue Depart ment and it is said that contractors have to pay up to 10 per cent., according to number of witnesses, on the amounts of their contracts for distribution among th subordinate officials of the Public Works Department. Similar exactions are said to be made in the Forest Department and ex tensive exactions in respect of offences are reported to be made by the subordinate es tablishments of the Police Department. But corruption in these forms is not strictly "lapo." It does not come within the refer ence to us and has therefore not been th subject of detailed investigation. It de mands independent enquiry and, if truly re ported, vigorous treatment. But it is feared that it is not limited to these particular Departments and does, but reflect the de plorable standard of public morality preva lent in other places besides Sind.

CHHER.

21. The system of "chher" at present existing has already been described and the description does not demand repetition. It has been recommended that camping grounds should in connection with "rasai" be reserv ed at the larger villages and should be maintained by "seridars" or small freehold ers. The labour required at such grounds should also be provided by these "seridars" but it should be paid for at full labour rates by the touring officers. The number of labourers required is not large, being from 2 to 4 daily and 15 to 20 on the days of arrival and departure according to the state ments of a number of touring officers. There should be no difficulty in the "seridars" pro viding these men, if they are regularly paid. Elsewhere they can be requisitioned on simi lar payment from the local Zamindars. The numbers now supplied are usually greatly in excess of the requirements. This should be stopped. They run up to 50 to 100 and even more according to the statements of a number of Zamindars. It will probably be necessary to revise the travelling allowances also in respect of labour as explained by Mr. Hey, Assistant Collector and Mr. Martin, Collector, or to divide the expense according to the rule for the tour of the Judicial Commissioner. These remarks apply to touring officers of the Revenue Department. Comparatively few labourers beyond local establishments, as before-mentioned, are used by the Public Works, Forest and Police Departments.

22. There does not appear to us to be any substantial grievance in respect of re quisitions for beaters for shooting. The matter has been wilfully misrepresented by some irresponsible witnesses, such as Mr Mahomed Khan Pathan, Zamindar, as shown by Mr. Nabi Baksh, Deputy Collec tor. The beaters are cultivators, or more often professional sportsmen, and are well paid except when the officers shooting are the guests of the larger landholders. It is then not possible to pay them without in sult to these Zamindars. This has been in dicated by a number of witnesses including Mr. Mahomed, Zamindar, Mr. Serai Ghulam Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Shillidy, A Superintending Engineer. No Harrison, reason has in our sufficient been disclosed for in opinion in the implied relations of terference existing between the 'baris' or la service and their Zamindars or in the bourers by thus preferred by the larger hospitali rs to superior touring officers of Zamind ious Departments. the var

R PAYMENT SHOULD BE MADE PROP

23. The requisition of labour for the re of roads should on the other hand be pairs y prohibited. It appears to have strict the practice for the Mukhtiarkars to been sition such labour to make up the de requi cies of their own efforts as Vice-Presi ficien of the Taluka Local Boards. If dents al repairs should be necessary, they spec t to be made on full payment to the oug urers employed, as in the cases in labo ced by Mr. Nabi Baksh, Assistant Com sioner or by special funds granted by mi vernment. It has also been stated by a Gr mber of witnesses including Mr. Abdul tar, Inspector of Police, Mr. Hiranand Sahilram, Deputy Collector and the Honorable Mr. Bhurgri, Zamindar, that proper payment has not always been made for labour employed on emergency works by the Public Works Department. This should be remedied wherever proved; but there is, in our opinion, no good ground for interference with the principles re quiring such labour to be supplied under the Irrigation Act or with the general duties imposed on the public by the Forest Act and by the Criminal Procedure Code by the Legislature.

24 We have therefore only to recom mend that casual labour be employed wherever obtainable and that the principle of full payment be strictly enforced in future in respect of all labour required by touring officers and that steps be taken to prevent excessive supply of labourers by the Zamindars; that requisitions for road repairs be strictly prohibited otherwise than on full payment of the labourers and that steps be taken to ensure that they receive proper payment when employed on emergency works under the Irrigation Act. It is not our business to discuss the relations of service existing between labourers and Zamindars and no interference would seem necessary with the duties imposed on the public by the Acts of the Legislature.

GOVERNMENT AND PAPER SCARCITY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One who is dealing in papers and who is an owner of a printing press is not unaware of the exhorbitant rise of paper (of 5 annas (within four months) per lb. The paper that we used to get for 7 As. a lb is difficult to be obtained at present for 12 As. a lb. As it is well-known to the dealers in paper under whatever capacity, one can not but yield to it. But sir, as a merchant informed me some days back that the Cus tom duty levied on paper has been raised from 7½ per cent to 15 per cent on the mar ket value and not on the invoice. One is at a complete loss to understand what makes the Government to so levy a duty. It is the primary duty of the Government to see that articles of such importance is sold at not at such a heavy price. The importer has thus to pay heavily and con sequently the paper price is increasing every day. The quotations from home are suffi ciently high and the Custom office makes it still higher. Thus if this is true it is the duty of every man directly or indirectly dealing in papers to ask the Government to remove the duty without delay and set the matters right.—Yours, etc.

L. G. T.

Girgam, June 14.

RAILWAYS IN KATHIAWAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kathiawar Railways which have been so often cursed by the passenger public in your valued paper, do not yet feel any way to remove the growing hardships. I had the "blessing" of travelling by scores of times in these wretched railways and less said of them the better. Apart from the 3rd class "waggons" which are crowded like sand-bags, with not even a standing place, the comforts of second class passengers are equally unlucky. If there are 6 to sit, one often finds 14 or 15 to accommodate. The seats are the abode of bugs with none to look after. Even the carriage windows either re fuse to shut if they are once open or vice verse. One wonders why even the roofs of carriages leak! Some carriages have a few windows taken out for repairs. How can sickly persons bear the chilling winds! Latrines are left for the passengers to clean. In fact, the whole thing is anarchy. No body cares to hear. Even can you or any of your readers show us the way to bring this business to an end!—Yours etc.

"HARD-HIT."

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly insert the following in the columns of your valuable paper.

Besides other important objects the Bom bay Presidency Students Association, Ali garh, aims at popularising the Alma-mater and making all possible facilities to fresh students coming from the Presidency. In order to carry on the aims and objects of the Society, I think it is the proper sea son to place a few words before the successful candidates of the S. L. C. and Inter mediate examinations of the Bombay University.

I will deal here with all possible proble that are generally before a student when th question of joining a college comes.

The first problem, with a few exceptions, is about expenditure. So far as my scanty knowledge goes, the M. A. O. College, Ali garh is less expensive than any College in the Bombay Presidency. As regards educa tion, the M. A. O. College satisfies our needs as much as any other good college can do. For the convenience of the students, one business class is opened in which, type writing, shorthand, and accountancy is taught. This class meets after college hours. Moreover students can join the Tafsir class as well as the Qiraat (recitation of the Koran) class free of charge, if they like. Besides all these, social advantages are im mense. The college maintains a bir resi dency. The students living in the Boarding Houses come in contact with their brother students coming from different parts of In dia, Burma, etc. The boarders, naturall then, learn how to behave with men who manners and ways are quite different fr their own. As for games and sports, spe attention is devoted by the college. Sidden's Union Club together with other tiny societies, lay open sufficientl field for the activities of the students.

Thus students of any turn of min very well join the M. A. O. College, and derive advantage to the fulles The college opens on the 20th Aug pectus can be had on application Principal, or the undersigned.—

ABDUR

Secretary, B.P.S. Associat

Kurki, Janjira, June 15.

DISTRUCTIVE STORM AT CHORWAD.

NEED OF HELP FOR THE HOMELESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHORWAD, June 12.

A storm visited Chorwad, Kathiawar, on Thursday night and lasted till Friday even ing. It has damaged many houses and large number of plantations of betel-leaves, bananas and cocoanuts were rooted out. The roofs of the newly-built bungalows out side the city were blown off and the heavy corrugated sheets of the vegetable market, State offices, Pinjrapole and a number of houses were also thrown away many yards. The sto as made many a poor man help less. In der to render help to them some leading gentlemen of the city went round and asked the poor people to take shelter in public inns and buildings of the Bania community.

Rain is still pouring in and this morning it rained about 4 inches 35 cents.

The damage is estimated at about a lakh of rupees. It is absolutely necessary to start a fund for those who have been rendered homeless by the storm.

To-day a part of the old fort of the cit was destroyed by the overnight heavy rain fall.

AN UNS TABLE BOARD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Without holding a brief for any mem ber, I beg respectfully to ask the Cotton Con tracts Board, whether it has any power to auction the commercial credit of a member of the Clearing House, when he makes a full settlement of his liabilities to others. If the Board replies to this querry of mine in the affirmative, I further ask the Board whether there are any definite rules under which they could declare a member of the Clearing House, as defaulter without assigning any substan tial reason. If the Board ventures to answer the latter part of the query in the affirma tive, I dare say there is no honesty of pur pose in the Board. If at all there was any, the Board would not have acted in a manner most unbecoming on its part. It lately de clared a creditable man as a defaulter by bringing into operation the so-called spirit of one or more of its rules in which the slight est element of rhyme or reason is not dis cernible.

The member who was victimised by the Board is undoubtedly a man of thoroughly reliable commercial credit in the market

I see no reason why the Board should have declared him a defaulter simply on the score of a stray whim conceived by it for the time being. Now I learn that the Board has with drawn the notice declaring the member a defaulter.

From such contradictory acts on the part of the Board, I am fully convinced that the Board's policy is unstable and suicidal. It must take a warning lest in future, such innocent members be victimised by its arbi trary action.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

SIR M. O'DWYER'S BARE-FACED IMPUDENCE.

Thus "The Bengalee" on Sir Michael O'Dwyer's latest letter in the London "Times."—

The bare-faced impudence that Sir Mi chael O'Dwyer has displayed in his letter is perfectly amazing. In the view of this ex satrap whose blunders and excesses brought about the deplorable situation in the Punjab the composition of the Hunter Committee as defective. Sir Michael had pro bably thought that the Committee would hold him up to the admiration of the ld as the strongest ruler or the greatest pro-consul that India has ever known. He is specially hard on the mino rity and the reason of course is not far to seek. But we marvel at the audacity that prompted him to make the remark that the minority was not impartial. It is the case of the accused falling foul of the Judge be cause the verdict has gone against him. We can well understand that Sir Michael O'Dwy er has special reasons to be hard on the minority. Did not the minority show up the horrors of his policy in all its naked hideousness? Does not the minority Report form a scathing indictment of his methods and make revelations than which nothing uglier could be conceived? Is it not a fact that the minority have conclusively demons trated that he has done the greatest wrong to the Punjab and a positive disservice to British rule? Under such circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that Sir Michael has poured the vials of his wrath on the minority and come down upon them in such manner. He complains of the conclusion at which the Committee has arrived that there is nothing sh ow that the conspiracy was pre-arranged and characterises it as having little value. So t e Committee was bad, its conclusion tainte d because the members did not hug into their bosom the delusion that made su havoc with the wits of Sir Michael O'Dwyer! Sir M ichael had perhaps laid the flattering uctio n to his soul that the Committee woul land O'Dwyerism to the skies as ac claim him as an administrative Messiah! Le im be eaten up with a double dos of steem but the handwriting on the wall r and the united sense of the country corded a different verdict.

POETIC YOUNG BURGLARS.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage."

is quotation was daubed in black ink on newly-painted wall of an office in a White pel warehouse by three young housebreak who were caught by police officers in the of leaving the building on Sunday night. e words "Star Gang," with a crude coat arms and a skeleton, had been added as a nature."

n remanding the trio, the magistrate re rked that when Herrick (he meant Love : Herrick was never in prison) wrote the ds quoted, 300 years ago, he never expect to be treated in that way.

IRELAND AND POLAND

MR. ASQUITH'S INDICTMENT.

"A CARDBOARD FANTASY"

Mr. Asquith's speech as the guest of the Glasgow University Liberal Club at dinner, to-night, broke no new ground, says the "Manchester Guardian's" special correspon dent under dated May 20. To all intents and purposes it was a summary of last week's Scar borough utterance Fusion, he submitted once more, could mean nothing but the pre petuation of the present Tory majority and the annihilation of Liberal principles and ideals. It was to Ireland and Poland that he turned again for illustrations of the world's sore need of these same principles and ideals. The Coalition Government were offering Ire land a Home Rule Bill which was a "card board structure of fantasy and unreality," but Liberalism would give her Dominion status with fiscal autonomy!

Mr. Asquith again charged the Government with discrediting the authority and minimis ing the effective operation of the League of Nations and appealed to the Polish case in proof. He reaffirmed his belief that there was more than a suspicion that Great Britain, along with the rest of the Allies, was guilty not only of complicity but of active assistance and co-operation in the commission of the Polish offence.

"GROTESQUE MOCKERY."

Was it possible, asked Mr. Asquith, to imagine a more grotesque mockery of states manship than the manner in which the Irish problem was being handled at the moment by the Coalition? Without enlarging upon the terrible social conditions which prevailed in Ireland to-day he would merely point out, as he had often done before, that they were the outgrowth, the necessary and inevitable result of three years of foolish procrastination and provocative action. Could anything more grotesque be conceived than this cardboard structure of fantasy and unreality which as a Home Rule Bill was now engaging the lan guid attention of a limited fraction of the House of Commons? Fancy trying to push through Parliament in these days of self-determination a measure which not one single Irish member of any sort or kind could be induced to vote for, and which was despised throughout the length and breadth of Ire land—not only by Sinn Feiners but by ex treme loyalists. He saw that only the previous night in the course of this absolute ly unreal debate Sir Edward Carson, in a moment of cynical candour said the passing of the bill could only mean the separation of Ireland from England. Was this serious politics? Could it be regarded as anything but a parody and a caricature of a policy?

"We Liberals," Mr. Asquith went on, "have a clear and definite policy of our own. We would make provision—such temporary provision as is needed—for the fears and sus ceptibilities of minorities and give to the Irish people the only thing they have ever asked for or which will ever content them or reconcile them to Great Britain one Parlia ment of their own to represent Ireland as a whole. (Cheers.) I would enlarge the powers of the bill. I would give them fiscal auto nomy if they pleased. I should not be at all exacting as to their contributions either to the Imperial revenue or the army and navy. I would give them the status of Dominion, and say, "Now for the first time in your history you have complete power and complete responsibility." And I have no doubt whatever that the unity and solidarity of our great Empire as a whole—built up as it is of constituent items created and mould ed upon this principle—will be reinforced. The enmities and wounding recollections will be obliterated, and Ireland will become for the first time in its history a worthy and loyal constituent of the Empire." (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith touched on Sir Henry Wilson's statement that thirty wars are in progress in various parts of the world and, while un prepared to accept Sir Henry's precise en umeration, he allowed that there were conflicts raging which were causing immeasurable loss of life and money, postponing—it might be for years to come—the re-establishment of the economic life over large parts of Europe. "And what are the Allied Powers doing?" asked the speaker. "What is the Govern ment of this country doing to put an end to this state of things and to make not a mir age, or an ever-receding ideal ,but a prac tical reality of that great international in trument the League of Nations, for the estab lishment of which we unitedly fought this war. Not only are they doing nothing, but they are doing everything in their power to discredit its authority and minimise its effective operation."

THE GREAT POLISH OFFENCE.

The operation which was being prosecuted by one of the latest of the new-born States added Mr. Asquith, was a purely aggressive adventure in territory with which it had no concern and for objects which commanded no sympathy, and which had no relation what ever to the natural and legitimate purpose of self-defence. If ever there was a case for the machinery of the League of Nations on one which ought to have been submitted to that tribunal this was that case. He re gretted that France, Italy, and Britain were standing by with folded arms—indeed not with folded arms but with the suspicion, and more than suspicion, of complicity and active assistance and co-operation in this great offence and trespass against the new order of things.

The St. Bartholomew's Hospital at Ootacamund, the management of which has been taken over by the Government, is to be thoroughly reorganised in respect of its staff equipment, etc., and put on a footing be fitting the importance of the station, visited by the people from all parts of India and which is the headquarters of the Govern ment for half the year. One improvement contemplated is the installation of electric lighting and the provision of an X-ray ap paratus.

The Mysore Government have appointed Dr. C. A. Nanjappa as Senior Surgeon t the Mysore State in succession to Dr. T. V Arungam Mudaliar, who has been permit ted to retire from the service from 1st July

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A ROAD POLICY FOR INDIA.

LORD MONTAGU ON NEED OF TRANSPORT.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST FAMINES.

Brigadier-General Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, who was adviser on mechanical transport services in India from 1915 to 1919, read a paper on "Roads and Motor Transport in India," before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday.

In India, as in many other countries, he said, the chief roads were originally made for military operations. He could trace no records of any definite road system before the occupation of parts of India by the East India Company. The most ancient of the permanent roads were to be found on the northern frontiers where there were traces of Buddhist roads. These mountain paths wer not blasted out of the rock, but burnt out by a peculiar process. The Buddhist lit wood fires on the rock, mostly of a lime-stone character, and having made it very hot, suddenly poured water upon it, causing it to crack, and in this way laboriously achieved a more or less flat path on the mountain side. The first attempt at a national road system began with the construction of the Grand Trunk Road in 1839. It extends from Calcutta to Peshawar, a distance of 1,400 miles, probably the longest continuous stretch of properly-engineered and well-laid road in the world. To-day, however, compared with the area of the country, the number of its inhabitants, and the importance of its commerce, India had probably fewer miles of good roads than almost any other country. A comprehensive road policy for India had become an urgent need, in regard not only to the present but the future development of India.

Till lately the importance of roads had in many parts been lost sight of by successive administrations. Besides abandoned roads, and broken bridges to be seen all over India, on what were once much-used main roads, the spectacle had lately been seen of irrigation colonies growing heavy crops, having been laid out in the most approved style, but with no allowance in the original plan for roads along with the produce could easily be transported to the local market, the railway, canal or pukka roads. Wherever irrigation colonies or settlements were instituted in future it should be laid down by the Government of India that adequate roads must be made providing for proper communication between every part of the area irrigated or settled, as a sine qua non of the scheme.

LIGHT RAILWAYS.

In some cases it might be well to combine the land reserved for roads with a provision for light railways as well. Over rivers and canals where there is no question of military importance, combined roads and railway bridges should be adopted. One of the greatest difficulties in India when country districts were affected by famine had hitherto been the lack of facilities for moving food even when the food was available near by. Millions of human beings had died in India during the last 50 years, not so much because there was a lack of food within reasonable distance, but because of the difficulties of transporting that food into the districts affected. With a better system of roads and transport this difficulty would be largely removed.

As to the policy of the Government of India with regard to the future administration of the roads, what was wanted first of all was a classification of existing roads in order of importance. They should be divided into first and second class pukka roads, and third class or kutcha roads. All roads of national and military importance should be placed in the first class, and should be maintained by the Government of India irrespective of provincial governments, but possibly with a contribution from them for the local use made of them. Class 2 should be pukka roads of provincial but not necessarily of national or military importance. These should be under the control of and be repaired by the provincial Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal. The third classification would consist of roads of comparatively little national or provincial importance, but necessary for local use.

TROPICAL MODELS NEEDED.

Since April, 1915, when the Government of India first decided to possess its own mechanical transport, the number of personel and vehicles had increased with every year, till at the end of 1919 there were some 5,000 personnel and about 4,000 mechanical vehicles under its administration, including the Ford vans and cars specially obtained for the Afghan war, and now in use on the frontier. The use of mechanical vehicles among the commercial community was also largely increasing, as was the number of motor-cars used by both the British and Indian community, and the demand seemed still unsatisfied. Purely European types, both of lorries and of ordinary motor-cars, were unsuitable for use in India during a considerable portion of the year owing to their having insufficiently large radiators. It was true that some European types continued to run, but they were operated at a disadvantage compared with those that had been specially designed to suit tropical conditions. In his opinion there was a great future before any firm who cared to specialize in a tropical model for the private owner's car. As regards lorries, the Indian standard $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton vehicle specially designed for tropical use had already proved its worth, and was probably the best lorry for work in hot climates yet designed.

MILITARY ASPECT.

There were some military aspects in regard to the provision and maintenance of roads in India which should not be lost sight of, particularly in these disturbed times. Railways were no doubt a means by which troops could be conveyed more quickly and more easily than by any other method. But it must be remembered that railways could be interfered with or destroyed at any rate temporarily, and bridges blown up with comparative ease. The latest returns in 1091-2, now near ly 20 years ago, showed that about 37,000 miles of metalled road, and 136,000 miles of unmetalled, or kutcha roads, existed. The population of India was now about 320,000,000, and the miles of road per head of population was therefore ridiculously few. From a military point of view the Government of India had lately begun to realize the growing importance of roads, the expenditure having been: 1917-18, Rs. 49,72,797; 1918-19, Rs. 77,21,558; and as estimated for 1919-20 Rs. 2,50,00,000.

The Imperial civil roads in 1917-18 boast 600,463, while the provincial civil roads cost Rs. 51,89,223, making a total of about 58 lakhs. This year more will doubtless be spent, but even if 100 lakhs were found for civil roads, the military expenditure would then still be two and a half times the civil expenditure, a difference neither easy to explain nor apparently justifiable, when one remembers the large excess of civil over military traffic on the Grand Trunk and other main roads in India. A large part of the military expenditure on roads benefited the civil population, and he ventured to suggest that the proportion of civil compared with military expenditure needed further consideration by the Government of India.—"The Times."

GRIEVANCES OF PEASANTS OF UDEPUR.

COMMISSION'S REPORT SHELVED

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, June 17.

The Maharaja Sahib of Udaipur had appointed a commission to make enquires about the long felt hardships of Vijolia peasants who lead a very miserable life owing to numerous crushing taxes and the over bearing conduct and treatment of petty officials. The Commission had three members including Pandit Ramakanta Malaviya, son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. After an inquiry of three months the Commission issued a report in favour of the peasants, but the Commission's report has been shelved. Petty officials will thus have full freedom to treat poor peasants as they like. The peasants, it is alleged were terrorized, beaten, harrassed, imprisoned, starved, insulted and assaulted formerly and it is feared the same course will be repeated. Since last year fields are left untilled and unsowed and the peasants are now ready to emigrate. The hardships are causing great bitterness throughout Mewar. The whole community sytmpathises with the poor peasante. The situation is very serious. Urgent relief is necessary.

NORTHERN CIRCARS AND KHILAFAT AGITATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I solicit the favour of your columns for the publication of the following:—

The present condition of the Islamic world, singularly unique as it is in the history of Islam, it appears, no Khilafat committees have yet been formed in the Northern Sircars and that not even a single pie has been remitted towards the Khilafat fund, shows how backward the people of these parts are.

Therefore we think it would be better if some of our leaders turn their present activities to this South Eastern part of India, (specially Bezwada, Gunter, Masulipatam, Ellore, Rajahmundry, and Coconada, etc. where, despite the majority of the Mohamedan gentry being rich and independent, no Khilafat Committees have yet been formed) and exert their energies in enlightening the masses with one which rends the heart of each and every true Muslim. No muslim, who is fully conversant with the difficulties that are ahead of Islam, would ever hesitate to stretch out his helping hand and even to wear his heart on his sleeves for the cause of Islam. The fact that, in spite of our leaders' frequent regard to the pending danger to the Khilafat, in the name of Islam we, therefore, request our leaders to visit these parts and awaken the public.—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

Bezwada, June 11.

The following resolution was passed at the first meeting of the Central Labour Board, Madras and the provisional secretaries of the Board were authorised to cable the same to the British Labour Party requesting its publication in England:—

"The Board is of opinion that unless Government takes over permanent administration of any particular service in the interests of the public, it is unfair interference with freedom of labour to lend services of military and police to proprietary concerns in order to break the strike."



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TATA'S NILE-MULLA PROJECT

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes an order which the Bombay Government intends to issue under section 27 of the Indian Electricity Act regarding the project for the construction of a reservoir by damming the rivers Nile and Mulla at their junction near the village of Mulshi and for the construction of a tunnel, aqueducts and pipe lines for carrying water to a power house o be crected at Bhira in order that the electrical energy generated at the power house may be transmitted to a receiving station in the island of Bombay.

The order provides that "in the event of the Tata Power Company, Limited, failing to complete their works within the additional area of supply before the 31st day of December, 1925 or such later date as shall fixed for the purpose of this condition from time to time in their discretion by the Government of Bombay the Electric Company shall forthwith cease to supply energy to the Tata Power Company, Limited, by means of the said electric supply line or service line and shall within six months after such date or later date as the case may be remove all poles, towers, pillars, appliances, apparatus and other works and every aerial or underground electric supply line and service line constructed, laid down or placed by the Electric Company or the Tatat Power Company, Limited, either within or without the additional area of supply in pursuance of the authority heheby given and the sites thereof shall be reinstated by and at the cost of the Electric Company and if the Electric Company shall make default in the complete observance to the satisfaction of the Government of Bombay of this condition such Government may forthwith cause such complete removal and reinstatement to be done and the Electric Company shall on demand pay the cost thereof as certified in writing by the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department."

It further provides that "the Electric Company shall make and maintain or cause to be made and maintained effectual arrangements to the satisfaction of the Government of Bombay for preventing any accident or injury directly or indirectly due to or arising from the existence of the said electric supply line or service line within or without the additional area of supply or from the electrical energy supplied by the said electric supply line or service line, happening to any of the public while passing near or under any part of the said electric supply line or service line which shall be constructed as an aerial line."

THE FINISHING TOUCH.

"Lucio" contributes the following to the "Manchester Guardian," in mail week:—

"We were told that the war was to end war, but it was not; it did not and could not. I hope you men, to whatever branch of the service you belong, will do all you can to keep fit and ready for the time that is coming . . . country and Empire . . . never wanted you more . . . ticklish and dangerous times . . . warning from a very old soldier . . . knows what he is talking about."—Sir Henry Wilson to members of the Union Jack Club.

They have ratified the Treaty (though we're waiting for the Turk).
And they even now amend it in the hope that it will work,
From Four the Senior Wranglers have been whittled down to Two;
And the army's going back again to scarlet coats and blue.
To complete the reconstruction of our old pacific lives
There was only one thing lacking, and, thank Heaven, it arrives
The grave professional warning, more in sorrow than alarm,
That another [illegible]e war wouldn't do us any harm.
How good to he[illegible]the old refrain of "Johnny get your gun,
And to learn tha[illegible]here are other wars awaiting to be won
Just a little loca[illegible]olour and the picture is complete;
Will someone kind damn us all as slackers and effete?
As for me, I lie and [illegible]ten with a deep contented sigh
To the resurrected [illegible]an 'We must keep our powder dry,"
For its reappearance [illegible]s me that the worst is plainly past—
It 's, it is the verital[illegible] voice of Peace at last!

MR. SASTRI AND THE COUNCIL OF STATE

The "Tribune" writes:—

In a recent issue, referring to the statement of the "Leader" that the Hon. Mr. Sastri proposed to stand as a candidate for election to the Council of State, we wrote as follows: "In a speech made some time ago Mr. Sastri described the reasons why he thought he had no chance of being elected to the Provincial Legislative Council. It must be for the same reasons that he has now decided in favour of the Council of State." It now appears that this is not so. Mr. Sastri, it seems, has not the necessary qualifications for a membership of the Legislative Assembly, because he does not pay Rs. 50 as land revenue, nor does his income reach the taxable minimum. A more luminous commentary on the retrograde character of some of the Reform Rules than this it would be difficult to imagine. Frankly speaking if there is any man in our public life who is better fitted to be a member of the Legislative Assembly than Mr. Sastri we do not know him. If there were nothing else to be said against the franchise rules than that they exclude such a man as Mr. Sastri from the Council of which he has been one of the most distinguished as well as one of the most useful members all these years, they would still deserve to be condemned by all right-thinking men.

BEGINNING OF NEW WORLD CRISIS.

A FRENCH VIEW OF TURKISH TREATY.

M. Paul Louis, writes in the Parisian Socialist daily "L'Humanite" in its issue of the 15th of May:

"Inter-allied diplomacy, unable to cope with the complexity of its problems does not yet seem to discern the gravity of the crisis which it has provoked.

The publication of the conditions of peace imposed on the Porte has brought in relief the rapacity of the "Imperialisms" which are working in the Levant. England has occupied Constantinople and the Straits, where she maintains only a fiction of Ottoman independence and has acquired, cut and out, Mesopotamia; Palestine and Kurdistan. France will be given Syria and Cilicia.

Without doubt all the conquests already made or to be accomplished are concealed under the false and commodious fiction of a mandate, but neither in Paris nor in London does any one admit that this new juridical title comports any restriction of any particular powers, and the populations which are thus transferred from one master to another understand quite well that they are being trafficked in as in ancient times. Formidable revolts are in preparation and no notion of their repercussion is visible to any state.

In the meanwhile Turkish Nationalism is armony itself with all the mistakes which the occidental directors commit by excess of annexationist ambition. The Sultan of Constantinople to whom the Conference of Paris addresses itself through the mediation of anglophil ministers is by that very act suspect of Islam; and is no more than an Emperor without an Empire. In his own capital he has less power then the commander of the English forces.

A few kilometres from Stamboul the masses are in insurrection against the Entente. All Asia is avoiding the 'Padshah,' his Sheikh ul Islam and his Grand Vzier, and is obeying Mustapha Kemal and Feycal who is nothing more than the lieutenant of the Grand Chief of "Siwas" Mustapha Kemal is not merely the general of an army the value of whose effectives is differently estimated. He has organised a Government with a minister and elected delegates and pits his power in the face of that of the Porte with much more prestige in the eyes of the Turks than that of the Sultan, placed in tutelage by England, pretending to defend the true Turkish tradition.

While the Entente dictates to peace to the official Commander of the Faithful, it forget that he can do nothing and that he is nothing more than a phantom monarch. The Entente forgets that millions of Turks and Arabs are raising themselves against its dictates and that they are arming against it with the principles which the Entente itself has formulated; and that it will not be easy to break their resistance. We are merely at the beginning of a new phase of the world crisis.

THE "LOVER"

WHEN TO STOP HIM.

It is all very well to say that a woman *ought* to know when a man is in love with her and gently discourage his attentions if she does not propose to marry him. But how can anyone not a prophet or the daughter of a prophet be certain about anything so elusive and deceptive as a man? writes a correspondent in the "Daily Mail."

From her youth up every well-bred woman is taught that it is highly indecorous for her to allow anyone, least of all herself, to imagine that she thinks a man is in love with her until he has plainly told her so either by word of mouth or in writing—preferably in writing.

Even then a declaration of love is by no means the same as a proposal of marriage. In love affairs words, explicit and to the point, are tremendously important. It would require no small degree of perception to fathom some men's intentions; they are not always aware of them themselves from day to day, and an inexperienced girl is to be pardoned the folly of mistaking ordinary courtesy for serious matrimonial intent.

Of course, when a man tumbles head over heels in love and "means business" first, last and all the time, his one idea is to get married with as little delay as possible, and there is no question of flirtation on his part. He shows his intentions, frankly and plainly for all the world to see, and the woman in the case has no excuse for misunderstanding him or doubting his sincerity. She may take him or leave him, as she chooses, and straight dealing and honesty exact that she shall do either the one or the other without quibbling. His earnestness of purpose is entitled to honesty in return.

But such lovers as these are precisely the ones who will not be discouraged from having their say out. A man like this cannot be headed off from a proposal; nothing short of actual rudeness, downright snubbing, will make him understand that the woman of his choice does not return his passion. He always has heard that any heart-free woman may be won in time, and he means to keep everlastingly at it. When a man of this type has made up his mind to ask a woman to be his wife he will make an opportunity to ask her, even if he has to ask her in the presence of a third person.

Besides this, the so-called unscrupulous flirt shows wisdom in letting men tell their love and "letting them down easy" rather than in chilling them beforehand. As a rule men prefer to receive a definite answer, and a woman of tact can so refuse an offer as to make her rejected suitor her friend for life.

On the other hand, does any man thoroughly forgive the woman who shows him that the wooing is unwelcome before he has even commenced to woo? To say the least, by so doing she places herself in an equivocal position, and he must be a gentleman to the core, and forbearing at that, who does not give her more or less plainly to understand that she has said "No" before she was asked.

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They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

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It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 3.

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Beauty Ointment, Re. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 3 days.

Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.

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BLACK TROOPS IN EUROPE.

FRENCH REPLY TO CRITICISM.

The following appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" in its issue dated, Tuesday, May 25th, last:—

The following semi-official statement is issued here to-day in reply to the press campaign which has been conducted in Germany for some time past against the employment by France of black troops in the occupation of Rhenish territory:—

The French Government protests energetically against the lying accusations which have been made against the native troops which are serving France with a faithfulness and a devotion for which she is deeply grateful. It has established no difference between the white troops and the colonial troops, whose presence on French territory has resulted in no complaints and no disorders. Out of a total of 85,000 men constituting the Rhine army there are only 23,440 native troops (nor 60,000), and out of the total of 23,440 native troops only 7,490 are black. The coloured troops have given an example of perfect discipline and entirely correct attitude.

Furthermore, it is necessary to point out that several German newspapers have referred to the scandalous conduct to certain German women towards the blacks, and that, at the moment when our troops entered German territory, the local authorities warned the health services of the army of the spread of venereal diseases among the inhabitants and of the danger thereby incurred by our soldiers. It appears, moreover, that the complaints which have been made against the presence of black troops have not come from the Rhine population itself, but from German publicists who are interested in discovering therein an opportunity for conducting a campaign against the occupation and against the carrying out of the Peace Treaty.—Reuter.

GERMAN COMPLAINTS.

A Berlin wireless message says that 182 complaints against the French troops of occupation who have just been withdrawn from Frankfort have been made to the police authorities. Seventy-six of these complaints are of serious offences against morals.

Another message from Berlin says:—

Brigadier-General Thomson, British representative at the Peace Conference, has expressed his horror and disgust at the use of coloured troops in Europe, and uttered a warning against the terrible danger which arises from teaching such troops to detest whites and use their arms against them.—Wireless Press.

AN UNJUST PEACE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A careful perusal of the Turkish peace terms will convince even the most callous person that a deliberate injustice has been done to the much-maligned Turk. How far the famous pledge of Mr. Lloyd George regarding the maintenance of Turkish independence in Thrace and Asia Minor has been scrupulously fulfilled, is known to every one. Pledges or no pledges is not the Turk equally entitled for fairplay? Is the League of Nations intended only for the European races and the principle of self-determination applicable to only Christian countries? Duped and dragged to the war by Germany and beaten to the backbone by his provoked enemies the Turk is now threatened with utter annihilation. Is it fair to take undue advantage of his precarious plight? Great Britain by right of conquest is no doubt entitled for the annexation of Palestine and Mesopotamia, but what right has she to surrender Thrace to Greece contrary to her own pledge? Was it the Greek or the Indian army consisting of not a few Muslims that shed its precious blood in the battlefields of Gallipoli and Mesopotamia? How is it that to Great Britain the friendship of Greece seems to be of more importance than the fulfilment of her pledge? Will those who preach loyalty and commonsense to Indian Muslims kindly condescend to explain? Was the fulfilment of this pledge a difficult task? If so, what were the real obstacles? The Turkish army is reduced to 50,000. If the day after Turkey signed the peace treaty Greece or Russia attacked her what will be her fate? Will Great Britain come to her rescue?

The Sultan's bodyguard is to number only 700. What harm is there if it exceeds the specified number? Is it because it would be difficult to arrest the Sultan and deport him to Malta, or is it intended as a deliberate insult to the Turkish nation, nay the whole Muslim world? The Turk is allowed to retain Constantinople in deference to Muslim sentiments, but not in the interest of justice or in fulfilment of the pledges of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George. If it is so, where is the necessity to make a stipulation to the effect that if the Turk did not accept the humiliating peace terms with resignation the Allies reserve the right to drive him bag and baggage out of Europe? If the Turk is really guilty of maltreating his turbulent Armenian subjects, where is the necessity to deprive him of his capital, which is the only important city left to him? Did the alleged massacres take place in Thrace or in Constantinople itself or in Armenia? If it is not safe to grant complete independence to Ireland, Egypt and India in the interest of the British Empire, will it be fair to recognise Armenia as an independent Republic? Will it be right to deny the same privilege to the Arabs who have no doubt rendered more valuable service to Great Britain than the Armenians? Strangely enough the peace treaty does not make any provision for the future of Albania. Will Albania be recognised as an independent Republic or will it become a victim to the greed of Greece and Italy? In view of these facts who but a bigot will admit that the Turkish peace treaty is an ideal one? Unfortunately many a Turk will believe rightly or wrongly that Germany was after all his real champion and that it is useless to expect any sympathy from Great Britain, though she is the greatest Muslim empire in the world and once his staunch ally. Does any Englishman realise that the vindictive policy of Great Britain and her Allies will only tend to confirm this false notion among the Turkish nation? Alas! how blind is human perversity! Even the astute politicians of Europe do not care to recollect that a strong and rejuvenised Turkey will be a permanent bulwark against the Bolshevik Bogey.

How strange it is that some Englishmen while admitting that the Khilafat question is a purely religious problem which concerns none, but Muslims should have the audacity to suggest that the Arabs are better qualified than the Turks for the Khilafat. If the Arabs are better qualified it is for the Muslims to decide and non-Muslims have no business to poke their nose in such a delicate affair unless they are actuated by sinister designs. These Englishmen may rest assured that Indian Muslims are not prepared under any circumstances whatever to recognise the Sheriff of Mecca as Khalif. So long as the Sheriff of Mecca is not in a position to maintain his authority and independence without the aid of a Christian Power he cannot be even recognised as the legitimate ruler of the Hedjaz. It is really to be regretted that the Government of India have not yet granted permission to the members of the Khilafat deputation to proceed to the Hedjaz in order to ascertain and satisfy themselves that the Holy Places of Islam are really under an independent Islamic Government. Government may refuse to grant passports to a deputation proceeding to Turkey, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia in view of the unsettled state of affairs in these countries, but to prevent the representatives of Indian Muslims to proceed to a friendly country like the Hedjaz is a deliberate injustice, which demands immediate redress from H. E. the Viceroy. In the name of fairplay Indian Muslims appeal to H. E. Lord Chelmsford to kindly induce the British Cabinet to revise the Turkish peace terms and thus shield the fair name of Great Britain. Surely, Lord Chelmsford will not only earn the gratitude of millions of His Brittanic Majesty's Muslim subjects, but his Excellency will be doing also a meritorious service in the interest of perennial peace and justice. We pray in our heart of hearts that our humble appeal will not be in vain.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. HAMEED.

Calicut, June 10.

COMING ELECTRICAL ERA.

MANY GREAT ENTERPRISES.

The annual dinner of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association was held at the Savoy Hotel in mail week, Lord Ampthill presiding.

Sir John Snell, who proposed the toast of "The industry," remarked that it was said that when the Government wanted to shelve a question they referred it to a committee. The Government must have a very malign design with regard to the electrical industry, because since 1916 no less than seven departmental committees had been appointed.

The most recently appointed of these was the Electrification of Railways Advisory Committee. He submitted that that series of committees practically covered the whole gamut of electrical enterprise, and that the result of their deliberations would bring about such an era of prosperity in the electrical world as they never dreamed of twenty years ago.

In 1913 the actual sale of electrical units in this country was in the neighbourhood of 1:300,000,000, and it had taken no less than 25 years to reach that high-water mark. It took five years of war to bring home to all industries and to the people generally what an immense necessity electricity was. In 1919 the sale of units had grown to nearly 4,500,000,000.

There had been a good deal of talk in the non-technical press about sweeping away generating stations and superseding them by sixteen super-power stations. The experts knew that any such proposal was utter nonsense. What was required was to weed out the very bad stations, to improve the others, and to add to those, as and when required, large and complementary stations, which would meet the needs of various districts which were crying out for the supply of electric power.—The "Manchester Guardian."

COUNTRY SPIRITS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some few months ago Reuter startled all the drunkards in the four corners of the globe that hundreds of people have lost their lives in America through the effects of drinking bad whisky manufactured from wood alcohol, and we know it for certain that had it not been for the energetic action of the States Government the death-roll would have been indeed tremendous.

We, of course, thanked our stars that no such American made whisky found its way to our stores, and while some people are now ruminating over the sad catastrophe after a couple of pegs of Scotch blend in the Temple Bar and Restaurants here there are others also who are at the same time sitting in country grog shops hotly discussing among themselves the indifferent sort of vigilance the Government of India is exercising over the Country Spirits supplied and manufactured by Messrs. Carew & Co.

I am a very old resident of Bombay and being a connoisseur of Indian spirits all my life I can honestly say that I never drank such an abominable and nauseous Country Liquor as is now vended both here and in Salsette. Whether the spirit is adulterated by liquor shop keepers or by the manufacturers, it is left for the Abkari Department to decide, but for my part I would request the responsible officials concerned to test the stuff themselves and say if it is fit for human consumption, as the smell of it is worse than Methylated Spirit. As guardians of public health it is high time for the Government to investigate the matter immediately, otherwise the results are sure to be more serious than those that occurred in America.—Yours, etc.,

JUAN.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any of the readers or the District Superintendent of S. J. A. B. kindly enlighten me on the following

A couple of days ago at about 8 a.m., a window door came down with a crash and struck a bhangi woman, who was cleaning the gutters of Topiwalla's Bungalow, Lamington Road. Fortunately she escaped death but without getting a nasty cut in her hand. The whole neighbourhood was roused on hearing her piteous cries.

What astonished me was that among the persons collected there I found a Private of the Hindu Division of S.J.A.B. who, instead of rendering first aid, was simply enjoying the sight by standing at a distance of twenty feet.

As she belonged to the non-touchable class is she debarred from getting first aid? and that too, in these days of social reform when our leaders and some enlightened Princes are removing untouchability?

I think the first aid to the injured is purely human and there should be no distinction between a touchable and non-touchable, rich and poor.

Will the organisers of various divisions kindly impress this on the minds of those who join or are now decorating these divisions?—Yours, etc.,

AN EYE WITNESS.

B. A. PASS COURSE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be grateful if you will devote a small space of your much esteemed paper to this letter.

For the pass B.A. examination there are only two subjects, namely, compulsory English and one optional subject. Although there are only two subjects the students have to go through a great volume of reading. Now, I know a student of the pass B.A. examination, who has been appearing for the last four years and failing sometimes in English, sometimes in his optional (physics and chemistry) in spite of the fact that he has been paying equal attention to both the subjects all along, there are many similar cases. The object of this letter is to set forth the hardships of ordinary students for whom the pass examination is intended and to implore the syndicate to come to their rescue. A rule giving exemption in the subject in which the student has got through should be passed in the syndicate. If the syndicate sees its way to pass this rule, retrospective effect should be given to it, i.e., those students who had appeared for the last March examination should have the benefit of it. Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT.

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The 13th — The Most Powerful Mystery Melodrama — **Cha r.**

An adaptation of Bayard Veiller's celebrated Play.

Mystery and Thrills. | Action and Originality.

It will raise Shivers of Excitement and suspense.

Who killed Lee and Wales? And Why? Madame La Ghauge, the great Clairvoyant finds that out in a manner that sends a tremor through your backbone.

Think of the Number 13

See what happens to the man who sat in the Chair!



See what a Mother's Love can achieve!

See what a guilty conscience leads one to!

The Play of the same name has scored a sensationalce Success on the Stage already.

You believe in spiritualism. Are you superstitious?—Come! There's something catchy in.

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Excellently acted by a large cast headed by Yvonne Delur and Creighton Hale.

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THRILLING ACTION

5 Shows to-day & To-morrow

3-30 (Prize Show)
5-30 (Prize Show)
7 p.m.
8-45 p.m.
10-15 p.m.

A roarsome Comedy in the Programme

Pacca bando bast made for the Monsoon Rates as usual.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)



THE IDEAL REMEDY

Any medicine, as a first essential to the title of "ideal," must have been tried out under every varying known condition of the ailment it is specially designed to treat. It is safe to say that during the fifty years Mother Seigel's Syrup has been before the Public, it has been tested, not once, but in numberless cases, in every variety of digestive trouble, with marked success.

The medicinal extracts—of which there are more than ten varieties—in Mother Seigel's Syrup act as a tonic to the organs of digestion—stomach, liver, and bowels—strengthening and stimulating them so that they again become capable of performing their vital functions easily and efficiently. If you need a tonic, give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial after your next meal.

FOR PAINS AFTER EATING, FLATULENCE, INDIGESTION HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP



From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

Britain's Bonniest Babies

are GLAXO Babies!

Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

H.M. Government purchased nearly 10,000,000 lbs. weight of

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"Builds Bonnie Babies"

during 1917-18 to ensure that Britain's Babies should be properly fed.

Can you have more substantial proof that Glaxo is the food for YOUR Baby?

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH and Coy., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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M. S. Shafting	Lubricating Oils	Leather belting
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ACCIDENT TO M. DESCHANEL.

FULLER ACCOUNT.

At the end of May last we were informed across the wire that the French President met with an alarming accident in a return on his way to Montbrison from Paris. The following is a fuller account of the story as appeared in the mail papers:—

Paris, May 24.

President Deschanel, who left Paris last night for Montbrison (Loire Department), met with an alarming accident near Montargis, a small town 29 miles south of Fontainebleau. The accident took place about eleven o'clock last night.

M. Deschanel had retired to his sleeping car. Inconvenienced by the heat, he called his valet, but the man, who was asleep, did not immediately respond. The President got up to open the window, which resisted his efforts. M. Deschanel pushed with all his force. It is supposed that the window suddenly gave way, with the result that he fell on to the line.

No one noticed the accident, and the train went on its way. In spite of the violence of his fall M. Deschanel did not lose consciousness, but displayed admirable presence of mind. After scrambling off the metals, on which he had fallen, the President started to walk. He walked about a mile and a quarter before meeting a man, employed on the line, to whom he remarked:—

"I am going to astonish you. I was in the Presidential train, and I fell on the line while the train was going, and, what will astonish you more than ever, I am Deschanel, President of the Republic."

The workman, after expressing his regret and astonishment, helped the President to reach the nearest railway cabin, where a motor-car was telephoned for. On its arrival M. Deschanel was taken to Montargis, where first aid was rendered him. The medical examination showed that the injuries sustained by the President were not serious. He was badly bruised, and to some extent scratched. As a precautionary measure an injection of anti-tetanus serum was given him.

At the time the accident occurred tht President's train was travelling between 22 and 25 miles an hour. M. Deschanel was in his pyjamas, bareheaded, and barefooted.

The bulletin issued at noon to-day regarding the President's condition states that M. Deschanel is slightly hurt in the face and left leg. His condition is stated to be as satisfactory as possible, and to give rise to no anxiety.

VALET'S ALARM.

LATER.

About half an hour before the train was due to arrive at Montbrison M. Deschanel's valet knocked at the President's compartment and, receiving no reply, opened the door. He found the compartment empty, an unusually large window open, and the President gone.

The valet ran through the train, alarming everybody. Meanwhile the train continued on its way and arrived at its destination.

The first medical attention given to M. Deschanel at Montargis was rendered by a lady doctor as soon as the President was brought there from the level crossing.

GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES SEEKS NEWS.

Th news of the President's accident was not generally known in Paris until about lunch-time. Numerous personages visited the Elysee to obtain the latest news, among the first to sign the visitors' book being the German Charge d'Affaires, Herr Mayer.

M. Deschanel, Mme. Deschanel, M. Millerand, and Major Guillaume arrived punctually at seven o'clock this evening at the Elysee by motor-car. M. Deschanel descended from the car without assistance and alertly mounted the steps to the Elysee.—Reuter.

It is understood that the re-organisation of the Madras Provincial Judicial Service is under consideration and that orders will issue soon.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

Of the latest cases he has treated and got completely cured are Messrs. Kanhayalal Badridas, a cotton merchant and Balubhai Kalyanchand, of Bombay, who were suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 13 years and 6 years respectively. Both the Urines were examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst before and after treatment. The following result is obtained and the true abstract from Memorandums—dated 29-9-19, 8-11-19, 7-1-20 and 27-1-20, show that the Specific Gravity and the percentage of Sugar with the presence of other matters before the treatment was Sp. 1027 and 1026 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. and 5.55 per cent., and after treatment the result is:—Sp. Gra. 1013 and 1016 and Sugar "Nil" and "Nil" with other matters as normal respectively.

Mr. Kanayalal Badidass Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1920:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 13 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines was examined on 29.9.19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1027 and suggar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 22rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabeter' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19 the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Pallimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." We wish him all success."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—Janmashtami Building, "opp. Opera House", Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

INDIA'S NEED.

CHEMISTS NOT POLITICIANS.

"I am a radical in social reforms. I entirely agree with you that Hindu widows should marry. This movement should be encouraged," said Sir P. C. Roy to a "Statesman" representative, who found him working alone in his laboratory in the City College.

Regulating the flame of a Bunsen burner beneath a silver crucible, dressed in the conventional garb of Bengal, the great Indian chemist was standing at a long table surrounded by a formidable array of phials, retorts, glass tubes rubber tubes and other paraphernalia common to a chemists' laboratory. By his side was a heap of papers containing notes of experiments, lectures and so on. He is one of the most unassuming of men, and would easily be lost in a crowd of six—as long as he kept silent. When he speaks his dark eyes glow, and his whole face and person are animated by the vividness of his thought, and the earnestness of his voice and the evident sincerity of his words would soon arrest attention anywhere.

Still watching the crucible on the fire he said, "I was asked by my friends to stand for election to the new Legislative Council for my native place, but I was obliged to refuse. They made many complimentary speeches to persuade me but I told them there are 300 million inhabitants in India, when there are 30 chemists in India, I will consent to give up my work and enter politics.

After peering again into the crucible on the flame, he continued.

"There are too many politicians in India already—more than we know what to do with—but chemists are sadly needed in this country, more than even politicians. We have not enough chemists. I am deeply interested in politics. I would like to pin the new Hindu widow marriage movement, which you have so nobly encouraged, I would like to do many other things. I am interested in so many directions, but every fraction of a second I give to other things, is so much robbed from chemistry—and my work suffers. Again the crucible demanded his attention. In a minute or two he continued.

"It has been so arranged by circumstances that Indian and European must live together side by side. They can live and work together side by side in peace and harmony, without animosity, jealousy or heart-burnings. It is time to realise that the good of the one is the good of the other. Your attempt to represent this idea is the only right thing you could do in justice to yourself and the people."

Sir P. C. Roy looked out of the long glass window for a few seconds contemplating the sky in silence and then turned round and said:

Technical and scientific research, industry and commerce are wanted even more than politics, and the people are apt to lose sight of them and in them lie their best interest in these days of exciting political agitations."

FAMOUS ACTOR AT 79.

TALK WITH SIR SQUIRE BANCROFT.

"Yes, I have a birthday—my seventy-ninth—to-morrow," said Sir Squire Bancroft to a correspondent to the "Daily Mail." "As Toole used to say, 'It is a fact—true but lamentable.'"

The famous actor, the man who, perhaps more than anyone else, was responsible for the revival of the modern stage, laughed cheerfully at the prospect of entering his eightieth year. He is still upright, still as striking-looking—with his silvery hair and his eyeglass—as ever, still almost as clear-voiced as when he played with Irving.

"Fit?" he said heartily. "Yes, thank you, quite fit. Perhaps that's because I still go on working, you know.

"Not for myself, of course. Fortunately I have no need to work for myself now. But I take an active and great interest in the Academy of Dramatic Art, which trains young actors and actresses, and I am kept busy with various committees."

ARDENT FIRST-NIGHTER.

Sir Squire Bancroft, who is on the Lord Chamberlain's Advisory Board for the licensing of plays, continues to be an ardent theatre-goer. He is a frequent first-nighter.

"I consider Sir James Barrie's 'Mary Rose,' one of the finest and most beautiful plays I have ever seen," he told me.

But he is very wary of airing his opinions about the stage of to-day as compared with the stage of the past.

"No, no," he laughed when I attempted to "draw" him. "No controversy for me, thank you. When you get to my age you will want people to like you, not to be angry with you."

PARCEL POSTAGE IN NIZAM'S STATE.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have been pleased to pass the following order:—

The rates of Postage on parcels shall be as follows:—

For parcels weighing under 440 tolas.

	Rs.	a.	P
For a parcel not exceeding 20 tolas	0	2	0
not exceeding 40 tolas	0	4	0
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight up to 440 tolas	0	3	0
For a parcel exceeding 20 tolas but For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight	0	4	0
For parcels exceeding 440 tolas but not exceeding 480 tolas	3	0	0

At Wednesday's meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council, references were made to his impending retirement and to the qualities which had made him a surgeon of great reputation and a popular official of the State. Dr. Nanjappa was formerly in charge of the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore, and he only returned recently from England.



COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

The secret of clean, sound teeth consists of brushing them regularly twice a day, and consulting the dentist twice a year.

You, too, should use this delicious dentifrice. 2269

HIMALAYAN REMEDIES

For some Obstinate and "Incurable" Diseases.

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Secured from the hidden stores of Great Lamas and Yogis of Tibet, by Mr. P. C. Mukerkji, B. C. E., M. I. C. E., F. T. S., Vidyabhusan (Late Resident Engineer, Calcutta Corporation), during his tours and travels in the obscure regions of the Himalaya and Burma Hills, while Engineer to P. W. D. of Burma and Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer of Kashmir State.

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SUMMER SCHOOLS.

SOLVING PROBLEM OF LEISURE.

I was telling an educational friend of min that a serious attempt is soon to be made transplant to this country from the United States that strange and wonderful blosso of canvas, the Chautauqua—a remarkabl organisation for taking culture to the people Educationists as lecturers are engaged an sent on tour through the rural districts, where the meetings are held in a huge cir cus tent. We agreed that it was wise make the experiment here, writes Sydney Wa'ton in the "Daily Mail."

Being of curious and inquiring mind w took a teacher into our colonies and aske his views.

"I hope it will be done," he said. "N statesman, so far as I know, save it be Mr Fisher himself, has foreseen that the pro blem of leisure, not of employment, going to clamour for solution. Shorte working hours and higher wages mean larger and richer margin of leisure in th day of the multitude. What are you goin to write in that margin? What arenas will you provide for the joyous use of leisure The use of leisure decides the future charac ter and destiny of the race. It isn't so muc what men do during working hours, b what they do afterwards that determines character.

"I believe in the Chautauqua, the travel ling Chautauqua, going from township township, carrying music and the drama with it, encamping in each centre for two or three weeks, disseminating knowledge and instruction, kindling the finer desires and delights.

"For my part I would have a Chautauqua room in every village school. I would use it the year through, bringing the whole community into touch with education. foresee a great and fruitful quickening of all the arts in this country. The trouble that we are tempted to do things in such dull and academic way. We need the glow and colour of imagination such as the Chautauqua brings.

"This country would welcome the Chautauqua just as surely as it would benefit by its coming. You know, of course, that there has been a great increase in the number of Summer Schools, as they are called. They are held under canvas and have been so great a success with us here that the number of them is swiftly growing. They make an ideal holiday. But more they provide college life, with its conversations, its interchanges of ideas and the discussion of problems, its tutorship.

"I am keen on Summer Schools—Chautauquas, if you like—for teachers. Th danger with us is that when we leave col lege, having secured what is called the 'cer tificate,' we allow the mind to become stag nant. Perhaps we are sent to remote and isolated places, cut off from the streams knowledge, and we are tempted to go on teaching in the old routine way, unrefresh ed by new ideas.

"I want teachers to have Summer Schools where they can meet in a marquee as lec ture-room and come into living touch wit the latest developments and phases modern knowledge. Let's have the Chau tauqua in this country, by all means."

My friend and I were so moved by the logic and feeling of our friend that we de cided there and then to arrange for tw Summer Schools this year," in places delight ful in themselves, and to invite to them th teachers, on the one hand, and on the other the best exponents of current educationa thought. It will be a Chautauqua angli cised.

A Simla message of June 17 says:- Mr. H. C. Dobbs will arrive in Simla, to morrow, on a short visit returning to Mus soorrie early next week.

SEEKING POLITICAL PLANKS,

QUESTIONNAIRES AND PUBLIC OPINION.

America is introducing scientific method even into discovering what it believes. The origin of political platforms is generally a mystery, but the Republican Party in search of a policy has gone out into the highways and byways, writes Mr. Wilson K. Midgley in the "Daily News." Its method is to issue a series of questionnaires. They are being sent out broadcast now, asking people what they really think. They are by no means vague. The questionaire on the cost of liv. ing runs to fifteen questions, some of them with many sub-questions. Number 9, for instance, says:

Do you regard "profiteering" as a result of

(a) the upward movement of prices in the interval between production and purchase by the consumer

(b) the Government's excessive and wasteful demand for materials

(c) the extravagant demand of individual consumers?

There are other inquiries, on such questions as banking and currency, the limits of State interference and industrial relations. The last one runs to 55 questions.

Those who receive the papers are asked to express not only their own opinions, but those of any organisations or clubs to which they belong. There can never before have been such an attempt to find out what the members of a great political organisation are really thinking.

WHAT MEN REALLY BELIEVE.

As to the efficiency of the method there is perhaps room for doubt. To tackle all these questions a man would have to combine the abilities of a barrister, a sociologist, a business man, and several professors. What will happen to the answers is difficult to imagine. Even American efficiency may well boggle at the task of reconciling all the replies which will be received to such questions as:

9.—Do you believe that the amount saved the Government by the low rate of interest on Treasury loans was lost many times over through the higher cost to the Government of purchases, as a result of the rise in the general price level, due to inflation?

But in spite of all the difficulties the method does represent an attempt to find out what men really believe and not merely what platform they are likely to fight hardest for. It raises the question how our own political platforms are erected. Who decides which planks to accept and which to reject? The Manchester Liberal Federation has twice recently taken a courageous line. It drew up a programme for Liberalism, and sent it broadcast asking for support. Before the meeting at Leamington again it sent out a challenge to Liberals to back its demand for an industrial policy for Liberalism. But in these cases the idea had been carried much further than by the Republicans before it was submitted to the test of opinion.

It is obvious that in America, as here in England, the political leaders are shifting about to find the most comfortable and effective saddle. If, like a helmsman, they are experimenting to find the best angle at which to set their sails, we cannot grumble so long as the wind they seek is the breeze of honest opinion and earnest belief. The adoption of such schemes means another step in the direction of open diplomacy. We ought to acclimatise it wherever we can.

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INDEPENDENT ORDER OF BUSINESS MEN.

SEVERE COMMENTS BY THE JUDGE.

Mr. H. Worrall, who was described as the Controller-General of the Independent Order of Business Men, of 44, Bedford-row, was sued by Mr. George Samuel Barnes and Mr. David Edward Jones, trading as G. S. Barnes, stationers, Hand-court, High Holborn, for £51 14s. 6d. for goods supplied between May 15 and July 8, 1919.

Counsel: For the plaintiff, Mr. W. Stewart, for the defendant, Mr. S. Ford.

Mr. Worrall, who said that he was not personally responsible for paying accounts incurred by the society, was cross-examined at length as to the constitution of the Independent Order of Business Men. He said it was incorporated in April 1919, and a dairyman, a freshment contractor, and a fine art printer were among the directors.

Mr. Stewart: Aren't you really the Independent Order of Business Men, lock, stock, and barrel?—No.

Replying to other questions, Mr. Worrall said his son was employed by the Independent Order of Business Men and was paid a salary.

"SAVOURED OF FRAUD."

Giving judgment his lordship (Mr. Justic Coleridge) said the original orders were given by Mr. Worrall, because they were given in February, and the Independent Order of Business Men, which had a shadowy existence, was not brought into light until April 28. Mr. Worrall was the Independent Order of Business Men.

He controlled the business, whatever it was, although his lordship did not suppose an atom of business was ever done. It seemed to have been a sort of scheme whereby pigeons should be plucked in his favour. Persons were asked to subscribe to this ridiculous association, and Mr. Worrall managed the finances and paid himself. He managed also to pay a son.

The whole thing savoured of fraud. The Independent Order of Business Men was a creation of Mr. Worrall's brain. He could not escape from his personal liability by putting up this shadowy association to shelter himself. There would be judgment for the sum claimed, with costs.

Solicitors: Mr. John K. Torkington, for the plaintiff; Mr. A. E. Griffiths and Son for the defendant.

A QUESTION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be so good as to publish the following few lines in your esteemed and widely circulated journal and oblige?

Will our kind Government inform the public what steps have been taken or are to be taken for those who were reverted to their services from Mesopotamia to Bombay after they served the Government in days of danger?

Has our kind Government done anything at least in respect of the Government Servants?—Yours, etc.

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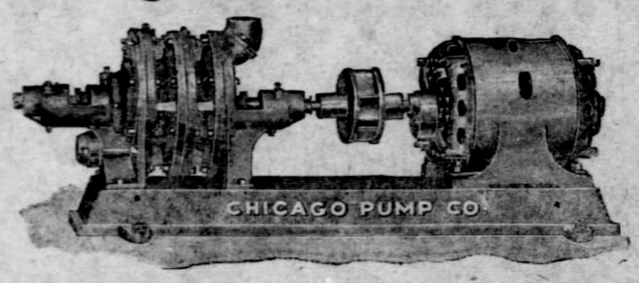
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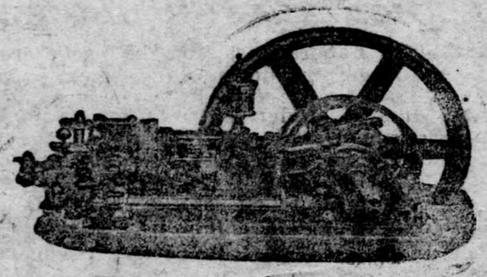
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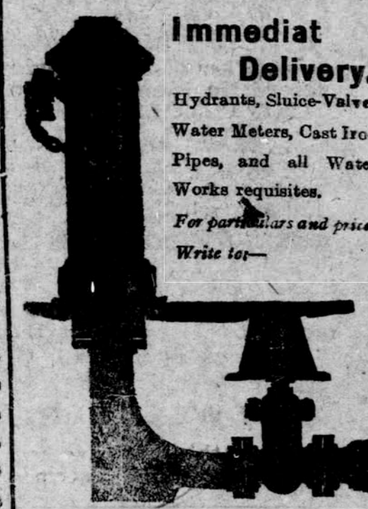
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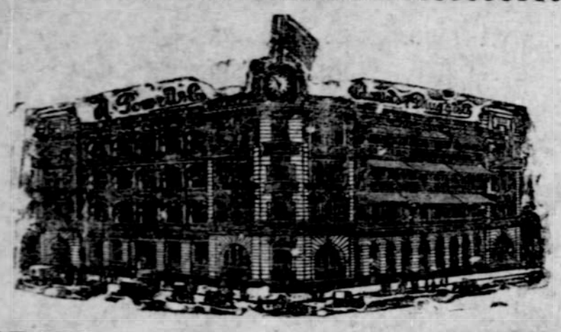
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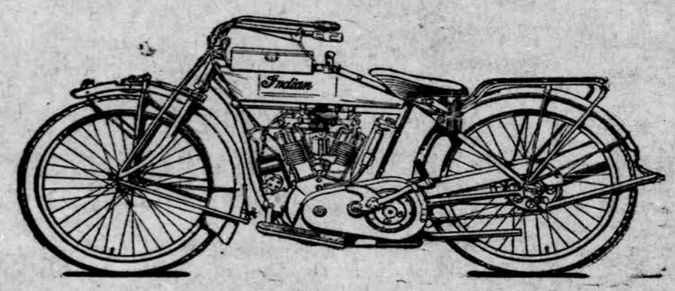
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